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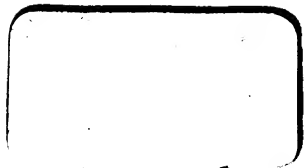
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MINUTES
OF THE
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
AND REUNION
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans



Held in the City of Chattanooga, Tenn.

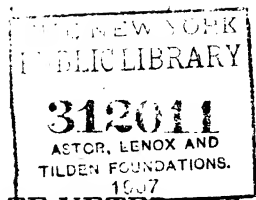
JULY 3rd, 1890.

Gen'l J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

Col. D. A. GIVEN, Secretary.

1891.

HOPEINS' PRINTING OFFICE, 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE, N. O.



PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

CHATTANOOGA, JULY 3, 1890.

The meeting was called to order by Col. J. F. Shipp, Chairman of the local Executive Committee, who introduced the Hon. Xenophon Wheeler (representing the Mayor), who welcomed the Veterans in an eloquent and polished address, which was responded to in feeling terms by Jno. B. Gordon, General Commanding the United Confederate Veterans.

Col. Shipp in a few remarks, nominated Col. D. A. Given, of New Orleans as Secretary, and he was elected unanimously.

Gen C. A. Evans moved, and it was duly seconded, that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair on revision of the Constitution, to report back to the reunion at 4 o'clock, p.m.; said Committee to meet at the "Read House at 2 o'clock, p. m., carried, and the General Commanding appointed the following comrades on said committee, viz:

Gen. C. A. Evans, Chairman; Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Gen. W. L. Cabell, Col. D. A. Given, Col. S. F. Washington, Col. Leon Jastremski, Dr. J. Wm. Jones.

Col. Shipp requested those members of Gen. Jno. B. Gordon's staff, now in the city, to meet at the rooms of N. B. Forrest Camp, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith was introduced, and after delivering a telling speech, requested his staff to meet at the Read House at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Gen. Tige Anderson was then called upon and bowed his thanks.

Gen. W. L. Cabell was called for and delivered a most excellent speech.

Capt. Kell was called for and made an appropriate reply.

Gen. Evans was loudly called for and made a most eloquent and stirring speech.

Col. J. F. Shipp announced an entertainment, to be given in the present tent, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for the benefit of the monument fund to the memory of the "Wizard of the Saddle."—N. B. Forrest—and invited all present to attend.

All Chaplains present were requested to meet at Dr. Bockman's, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Surgeon General. Joseph Jones, requested the medical corps to meet at the Stanton House at 3 o'clock, p. m.

There being no further business, upon motion the reunion adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, p. m.

D. A. GIVEN, Secretary.

EVENING SESSION, 4:15 P. M.

Reunion met pursuant to adjournment, Gen. Jno. B. Gordon, commanding, in the chair, and Col. D. A. Given, Secretary, at his post.

Secretary Given, by request of Gen. Evans, Chairman, read the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, which being read article by article, was adopted, and upon motion was unanimously adopted as a whole.

Col. Given, by request, made a few appropriate remarks and read a memorial from "The Christain Woman's Exchange," of New Orleans, which was received with great enthusiasm.

Secretary Given was instructed to notify the Christian Woman's Exchange, of the approval, thanks and support of the United Confederate Veterans, in what they had already done and proposed to do.

A memorial from "Sons of Confederate Soldiers" asking authority from this body to organize throughout the United States, organizations as auxiliary to said United Confederate Veterans, was presented in a speech by one of their delegates as follows, viz:

MEMORIAL FROM CONFEDERATES' SONS.

HEADQUARTERS F. M. WALKER CAMP No. 1, }
 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS. }

CHATTANOOGA, July 3, 1890.

United Confederate Veterans, Jno. B. Gordon Commanding:

At a meeting of Frank M. Walker Camp, and visiting Sons of Confederate Soldiers, in the city, held this day at 3 p. m., a committee was chosen, as undersigned, to memorailize your organization with a view to establish throughout the United States an organization to be known as the United Sons of Confederate Soldiers.

In pursuance of this duty thus imposed, we respectfully submit the following.

Inasmuch as through the unalterable laws of nature the participants in the great struggle between the States are rapidly passing away and only a few years remain until even the youngest of them will have crossed over to join their comrades in the great "Beyond;" and honoring our fathers who fought in the forces of the Confederate States, and desiring in some substantial way to prove our esteem for them as men and due admiration for their valor and courage as soldiers; and to the end that we may aid in the perpetuating the story of their prowess in the greatest war of modern times, and that history shall do them and their memory justice, and that a fair and impartial record of their deeds and the causes for which they fought may be kept; and further to render aid and assistance to our fathers, members of the Veterans' organization of the country in all their efforts at fraternization, and in keeping alive a keen interest in the sentiments that should actuate all patriotic organizations.

We, therefore, petition you to take some action looking toward the chartering of the Sons of Confederate Soldiers, so that they may by authority effect a permanent organization, acting under one general charter and having one central, grand aim as outlined above.

Believing that the desire for such an organization is general among the young men of the South, we respectfully ask that action be taken by you at as early an hour as possible, so that our general organization may be perfected without unnecessary delay.

T. R. GRESS, Atlanta, Chairman.

S. M. PAYNE, Atlanta.

A. W. EDENS, South Carolina.

S. T. RUCKER,

L. G. WALKER,

S. P. DODSON,

of F. M. Walker Camp, Chattanooga.

Upon motion of Dr. J. Wm. Jones, duly seconded, it was referred to the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Gen. Evans, Chairman, with full power and authority to act. Said Committee on Revision met the committee from "Sons of Confederate Soldiers," and after some little explanation and discussion, the following resolution was offered by Col. D. A. Given, and seconded by Gen. W. L. Cabell, which was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans authorize and recognize all organization of "The Sons and Daughters of Confederate Veterans (not *soldiers*), throughout the United States, provided the said organizations or associations shall *first* submit their Constitution and By-Laws to the General commanding the United Confederate Veterans, for his sanction, approval and authority to organize.

The following resolutions were offered by Gen. C. A. Evans, seconded by Gen. W. L. Cabell, and after glorious speeches by both of these comrades, were unanimously adopted as follows, viz:

The United Confederate Veterans in their first annual convention assembled, desire to say to the South that they will regard it as a high privilege to have committed to them the sacred duty of carrying forward the plans already projected at New Orleans for erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States. Their organization originated amidst the solemn scenes of his death, and it appeared then as it does now, most fitting that such a body should be the agent through which multitudes who revered the great chieftain might express their admiration of his virtues, their veneration for his character, and their appreciation of his martial and civic heroism in adversity as illustrated in his life.

No prejudice, passion nor partisan politics becloud this proper and patriotic purpose to display that high veneration in which the dead President is regarded, and to represent in durable stone to future generations the esteem in which the Confederate cause was held by Southern men. His monument will signify an embalming of his personal dignity within the furled folds of the Southern flag, not to be the spot where future people will come to foster sectional strife, but where they will be inspired afresh with the sentiment of lofty, heroic patriotism.

The United Confederate Veterans are men incapable of cherishing other feelings than those of the noblest toward the common country in all its broad dominion. Their affection for each other as comrades in march, camp and battle where they enjoyed victory or suffered defeat; their admiration for their great leaders, living and dead, their pride in Southern valor; their devotion to the Heaven-favored land of the South; their purpose to proserve an impartial history and to perpetuate the

glorious memories of the great war are not inconsistent with their proven fidelity to the terms of their surrender; their manifest appreciation of the heroism of the Union veteran; their patriotic allegiance to the Government of the United States; their enthusiastic cheers with which they greet our country's flag; their willingness to unite with all sections to build up the whole commonwealth, their resentment of any foreign invasion of the common rights or realm; and their readiness to give themselves, their sons and their fortunes in defense of this great Union of free and sovereign States.

The monument which they wish to erect will be of that chaste, simple and suggestive form appropriate to the character of the Chieftain and to the sentiment of the South. As no passion prompts its construction, so no mere pride of display will be the motive of this expression of their regard. They would make that monument become the voice of the noble-hearted Southern people who will not, because of adversity, forget the chivalrous, sincere, devoted man who was their civil leader in war and their example of dignified submission in defeat.

With these views the United Confederate Veterans beg permission to unite with all associations formed for the purpose of raising the funds required for this appropriate monument, and would call upon the entire South as well as on every admirer of heroism anywhere, to share in this expression of a common sentiment. Therefore,

Resolved, That the General of this organization appoint a Central Committee to have charge of this movement, of which Committee he shall be the Chairman, and that this Committee confer and co-operate with other associations, appoint other Committees and proceed at once to organize the most suitable plans for carrying out this object with the least delay possible."

Col. Given arose and said that the ladies of the "Christian Woman's Exchange," of New Orleans, with whom the movement for a monument to our lamented President originated desired to state that all their collections and donations would be through the United Confederate Veterans; received with cheers and "God bless them."

Election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following comrades were elected by acclamation amidst great enthusiasm, viz:

Jno. B. Gordon, General commanding; W. L. Cabell,

Lieutenant General Trans-Mississippi Department; E. Kirby Smith, Lieutenant General East of Mississippi Department.

Upon motion of Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon General, a committee composed of the General commanding and staff, were appointed to devise the best plan for caring for indigent Confederate soldiers.

The question regarding the place of next reunion having arisen, several cities were placed in nomination, but upon motion being made, duly seconded and carried, the time and place for the next reunion was left with the General commanding and staff, with full power and authority to act.

The following resolution was offered by Col. D. A. Given, and passed unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That the badge of the United Confederate Veterans shall be the Confederate battle flag (square in shape), with the initials *U. C. V.*, the size of which to be adproved by the General commanding, and a record filed at General Headquarters.

Col. Colquitt offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of all visiting Confederates are hereby extended to N. B. Forrest Camp, and to the citizens of Chattanooga, for their splendid reception and generous hospitality during our stay in this city.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention is instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Commander of N. B. Forrest Camp and to the daily papers of Chattanooga.

The following parties handed the Secretary their credentials, authorized as delegates to the reunion on behalf of their camps, viz:

Army of Northern Virginia, New Orleans—F. S. Washington, chairman; L. Jastremski, E. D. Willett, J. Moore Wilson and L. Smith.

Association Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division—R. D. Scriven, chairman; Jno. Glynn, Jr., L. J. Fremaux, James H. Duggan, R. W. Gillespie, E. L. Bower, John K. Renaud.

Veteran Confederate States' Cavalry, Louisiana Division—D. A. Given, chairman; J. B. Donally.

Washington Artillery, Louisiana Division—Chas. G. Johnsen, C. L. C. Dupuy.

Bivouac of Confederate Veterans, Shreveport, La.—D. Holland.

Confederate States' Veterans' Association of North Louisiana, Ruston, La.—Judge Allen Barksdale.

Caldwell Bivouac, Russelville, Ky.—Joe B. Briggs.

Turney Bivouac, Winchester, Tenn.—R. G. Slaughter, Robert Harris.

Bartow Camp, Cartersville, Ga.—A. M. Foute, W. A.

Anderson Bivouac No. 21, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Dr. G. D. Buckner, John P. Bennett, Dr. J. B. Cowan, W. S. Daniel, Jas. Ferrell, J. M. Travis, W. L. Norton, W. T. Wilson, J. F. Mitchell, W. H. McLemore, J. G. Aydelott.

Troup County, Ga., Veteran Association—W. B. Jones, R. S. Foster, J. E. Toole, E. T. Winn.

Floyd County, (Ga.), Confederate Veterans—J. W. Turner, Dr. C. S. Harris, J. F. Wardlaw, J. A. May, W. H. Camp, J. E. Moore, A. D. Hardin, F. W. Carroll, J. M. Perkins.

Confederate Veterans, Campbell County, Ga.—Jno. M. James.

Veterans of Shelby and Panola County, Texas—Cicero Smith, James Blackenship.

Hall County, Ga.—Geo. W. Johnson.

Shackelford Bivouac, Tennessee—J. H. Holman, F. M. Kelso, R. J. Small,—Crump.

Ex-Confederate Association of Chicago, Ill.—Jno. I. Kendall, R. H. Stewart.

Confederate Veterans' Association, Talladega, Ala—R. F. Cauley.

And very many other Ex-Confederates of good record, who met with us to assist in forming a permanent and lasting Association of United Confederate Veterans. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to take part in the parade of the morrow (4th of July), and to lend their aid in properly celebrating the "Natal day" of our common country, subject to the call of the General commanding, who will appoint date and place of the next reunion.

D. A. GIVEN, Secretary.





MINUTES

OF THE

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AND REUNION

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans



Held in the City of Jackson, Miss.

JUNE 2nd, 1891.

Gen'l J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

Col. D. A. GIVEN, Secretary.

1891.

HOPKINS' PRINTING OFFICE, 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE, N. O.

LIST OF CAMPS 312011

ADMITTED INTO THE FELLOWSHIP

—OF THE—

UNITED * CONFEDERATE * VETERANS.

Army of Northern Virginia.....	Camp No. 1, La.	Div. New Orleans, La
Army of Tennessee.....	" " 2, " "	" " " "
Shreveport Veteran Association....	" " 3, " "	Shreveport, La
N. B. Forrest.....	" " 4, Tenn.	Chattanooga, Tenn
Fred Ault.....	" " 5, " "	Knoxville, Tenn
Jeff. Davis.....	" " 6, La.	Alexandria, La
Ruston.....	" " 7, " "	Ruston, La
Ex-Confederate Ass'n Chicago...	" " 8, Mo.	Chicago, Ill
Veteran Confederate States Cavalry	" " 9, La.	New Orleans, La
Ward Confederate Veterans.....	" " 10, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla
Raphael Semmes.....	" " 11, Ala.	Mobile, Ala
Turney.....	" " 12, Tenn.	Winchester, Tenn
W. W. Loring.....	" " 13, Fla.	Brooksville, Fla
R. E. Lee.....	" " 14, La.	Opelousas, La
Washington Artillery.....	" " 15, " "	New Orleans, La
Henry St. Paul.....	" " 16, " "	" " "
Baton Rouge.....	" " 17, " "	Baton Rouge, La
Iberville.....	" " 18, " "	" " "
Ben. Humphreys.....	" " 19, Miss.	Crystal Sprg's, Miss
Natchez.....	" " 20, " "	Natchez, Miss
Hattiesburg.....	" " 21, " "	Hattiesburg, Miss
J. J. Whitney.....	" " 22, " "	Fayette, Miss
Kit Mott.....	" " 23, " "	Holly Springs, Miss
Robert A. Smith.....	" " 24, " "	Jackson, Miss
Walthall.....	" " 25, " "	Meridian, Miss
W. A. Montgomery.....	" " 26, " "	Edwards, Miss
Isham Harrison.....	" " 27, " "	Columbus, Miss
Confederate Historical Association	" " 28, Tenn.	Memphis, Tenn
Ben. McCulloch.....	" " 29, Tex.	Cameron, Texas
Ben. McCulloch.....	" " 30, " "	Decatur, Texas
Sterling Price.....	" " 31, " "	Dallas, Texas
Vicksburg.....	" " 32, Miss.	Vicksburg, Miss
R. L. Gibson.....	" " 33, La.	Evergreen, La
Joseph E. Johnston, Confederate..	" " 34, Ga.	Dalton, Ga
Frank Cheatham.....	" " 35, Tenn.	Nashville, Tenn
Hillsboro.....	" " 36, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.

OFFICIAL GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Following is the regulation badge or button, adopted by the United Confederate Veteran Association, at their Reunion, at Jackson, Miss., June 2nd, 1891.

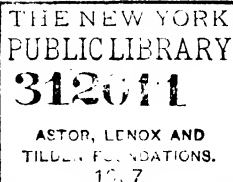
See page 5, for information and details.



Which can be worn on the lapel of the coat, by every Veteran, who is a member in good standing, of a Camp in the United Confederate organization.

OFFICIAL :

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

Second Annual Meeting and Reunion

— OF THE —

United Confederate Veterans,

JACKSON, MISS., JUNE 2d, 1891.

JACKSON, Miss., June 2d, 1891.

Second Reunion of United Confederate Veterans met in the State House (Hall House of Representatives) at 10:45 A. M. Opened with prayer by Rev. H. F. Sproles, Baptist minister, of Jackson.

Governor Jno. M. Stone delivered his eloquent and chaste address of welcome, which was replied to by Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon, commanding United Confederate Veterans, in his usual eloquent and impressive style. Gen'l Gordon then called the convention to order for business; Secretary Col. D. A. Given of United Confederate Veterans at his post.

Roll was called and the following Camps answered through their chairmen, viz:

Army of Northern Virginia	Camp No. 1.
Army of Tennessee	do " 2.
Shreveport	do " 3.
N. B. Forrest, Chattanooga,	do " 4.
Alexandria	do " 6.
Ruston	do " 7.
Veteran C. S. Cavalry	do " 9.
Raphael Semmes	do " 11.
Washington Artillery	do " 14.
R. E. Lee	do " 15.
Henry St. Paul	do " 16.
Baton Rouge	do " 17.
Iberville	do " 18.
R. L. Gibson (Evergreen)	do " 33.

being 14 qualified Camps and a quorum; showing the following qualified and admitted Camps absent, viz :

Fred. Ault Camp, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Ex-Confederate Association, Chicago, Ills.
 Turney Bivouac, Winchester, Tenn.
 W. W. Loring Camp, Brooksville, Fla.

being 4 Camps in good standing.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed by the General commanding, to be one delegate from each Camp present and represented, and to have thirty minutes in which to report, viz :

J. F. Shipp, of Forrest Camp.
 Wm. Laughlin, of V. C. S. Cavalry.
 E. L. Russell, of Raphael Semmes Camp.
 Paul Conrad, of Henry St. Paul Camp.
 P. J. Trezevant, of Shreveport Camp.
 W. W. Whittington (Jeff. Davis), Alexandria, La.
 Jno. McGrath, Baton Rouge, La.
 Wm. M. Owen, Washington Artillery, New Orleans, La.
 T. B. McPeake, Army of Northern Va., New Orleans, La.
 W. H. Rogers, Army of Tennessee, New Orleans, La.
 L. Sandoz, Opelousas, La.
 James Brice, Ruston, La.
 Thos. Gourrier, Iberville, La.
 J. P. Smith, Evergreen, La.

Said Committee came into the Convention and reported through their chairman as follows, that following Camps were in good standing and entitled to recognition, viz:

Army of Northern Va., New Orleans, La.	Div.	11	votes.
Army of Tennessee,	do	17	"
Shreveport Veteran Association,	do	6	"
Jeff. Davis Camp, Alexandria,	do	5	"
Ruston Camp.	do	4	"
Veteran C. S. Cavalry, New Orleans,	do	7	"
Raphael Semmes Camp, Mobile,	Ala. Div.	6	"
Washington Artillery, New Orleans,	La Div.	11	"
R. E. Lee, Opelousas,	do	7	"
Hy. St. Paul. New Orleans,	do	2	"
Baton Rouge Camp,	do	4	"
Iberville Camp,	do	2	"
R. L. Gibson Camp, Evergreen, La.	do	4	"

Ben Humphreys Camp,	Miss. Div.	5 votes.
Natchez Camp,	do	5 "
Hattiesburg Camp	do	3 "
J. J. Whitney Camp,	do	2 "
Kit Mott Camp,	do	3 "
Walthall Camp,	do	5 "
W. A. Montgomery Camp,	do	2 "
Isham Harrison Camp,	do	2 "
Confederate Hist. Ass'n (Memphis)	Tenn. Div.	7 "
Ben McCullouch Camp, (Milan Co.)	Texas Div.	10 "
Ben McCullouch Camp (Wise Co.)	do	3 "
Sterling Price Camp, Dallas,	do	11 "
Vicksburg Camp,	Miss. Div.	6 "

and said report was accepted and approved.

Motion was made to appoint a Treasurer to receive the initiation and per capita of the newly admitted Camps, and that said appointment be made by the General Commanding, who thereupon appointed Col. D. A. Given, who was at the same time Secretary of the United Confederate Veterans, and all new Camps admitted were directed and empowered to pay their capita and initiation to him, to be sent to the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Assistant Quarter-Master General Col. J. F. Shipp made his report to the Convention which was received and approved. Upon motion of Col. J. F. Shipp, the present button or badge for the United Confederate Veterans, was adopted,—being the battle flag,—no lettering to be upon it, and to be uniform in size and quality, and to be had *only* from the Quartermaster General, upon requisition to be made by the proper officer of each Camp, cost of button to be 55 cents each, to be forwarded to the Quartermaster General for expenses with each and every requisition, making cost of button to each member 55 cents.

It was agreed and decided that hereafter (by mutual consent) the R. E. Lee Camp of Opelousas, be known and numbered as No. 14, and the Washington Artillery Camp as No. 15.

Major E. T. Sykes offered the following remarks and resolutions upon the death of Gen. W. S. Featherston, viz:

As adjutant general of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Mississippi, I feel it my duty to officially communicate to this reunion of Confederate Veterans the death at his home, in Holly Springs, Miss., on the evening of the 28th ulti-

mo, of Gen. Winfield Scott Featherston, at the time grand commander of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Mississippi.

Gen. Featherston was no ordinary man, and his worth was soon recognized by his countrymen. A man of superb physique, measuring six feet three inches in height, of splendid proportions and commanding presence, he attracted the admiring gaze of all beholders and impressed them with the idea of the successful co-ordination in man of body, mind and will. Born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., August 8th, 1819, and removing in his youth, first to Georgia and then to Mississippi, he was, at the early age of twenty-eighth years, elected to the Federal Congress from the latter State, and served with conspicuous ability two terms in that distinguished body. Voluntarily retiring from the political arena to devote his undivided time to the practice of law, he soon attained the front rank in his profession. The war coming on he was elected Colonel of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, and won his spurs at Leesburg, where the Confederates killed and captured of the opposing army a greater number than the entire Confederate force engaged. Later, as commander of a brigade of Mississippians, he won fresh laurels in the ever-memorable battles around Richmond, Gaines' Mill, Ellis and Frazier's Farms and Manassas, which attest his courage and the splendid handling of his troops.

In the summer of 1863, being transferred at his own request to the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. Joe Johnston, he was a prominent figure in all the subsequent engagements of that and the Army of Tennessee under the leadership of Gen. Johnston and Hood, sharing with them its hardships and dangers, and finally surrendering with the army to Sherman, in North Carolina. It is conceded that at the battle of Baker's Creek, or Champion Hills, he rescued from capture Loring's entire division. Since the war he has filled many public positions of trust and honor, and at the time of his death was the grand commander of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Mississippi.

In life he measured up the true standard of trust and shed lustre on all his surroundings. In death his name is not quenched. The man, his character and achievements,

STILL SURVIVE IN MEMORY

and influence. He now rests from his labors and conflicts,

and now, on behalf of the veterans of Mississippi, I offer the following resolutions:

Whereas official notification of the death, at his home, in Holly Springs, Miss., at 9 p. m., on the 28th ultimo, of Gen. W. S. Featherston, grand commander of the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Mississippi, has been communicated to this reunion, therefore be it

Resolved, That, recognizing, the eminent military and civic services of our late comrade, and recalling his devoted loyalty to and sympathy for the memory of the cause we have organized to commemorate, and in which he bore a conspicuous part,

1. As an officer under Gens. Joe Johnston and Lee in Virginia, and later under Gen. Joe Johnston and Hood in the West, the United Confederate Veterans in reunion assembled, do hereby express their deep sorrow at his death, acknowledge their irreparable loss in being denied his continued valuable services in a cause so near his and the hearts of us all, and their irrepressible regrets that the inscrutable decrees of an all wise Providence have deprived them of the fond privilege of his courtly presence and wise counsel at this, a reunion to which he had so devoutly contemplated and looked forward to with the renewed enthusiasm of youthful vigor.

2. That we tender to his bereaved family our sincerest condolence, and to the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Mississippi, our deepest sympathy.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased comrade, and the papers in sympathy with our organization be requested to publish the same.

The resolutions were seconded by Rev. Dr. Thomas Markham, of New Orleans, who was chaplain of Featherston's Brigade; by Col. Addison Craft, of Holly Springs, Miss., who was fresh from the dying bed of the General, and by his aid-de-camp, Capt. Le Cand, of Natchez, Miss., all of whom passed fervid and eloquent eulogies on the life and character of the dead General.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Upon motion a committee on resolutions composed of one from each Camp, was appointed to whom all resolutions are to be referred, with W. H. Rogers of La. Division, as chairman. Recess was taken until 6 o'clock, p. m. Chairmen Rogers requested his Committee (on resolutions) to meet for business at 4 o'clock, p. m., sharp.

Moved by Col. Given that the Mississippi Camps, Memphis Historical Association and others by name, be admitted to the United Confederate Veterans, upon their paying their Initiation of \$2.00 and Dues. Number of Camp to be issued by the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. Seconded and passed unanimously.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention assembled at 6:10 p. m.; Gen'l Gordon in the chair and Col. D. A. Given Secretary.

Committee on resolutions through their Chairman, Col. W. H. Rogers, reported favorably upon, and recommended the approval and adoption of several resolutions, and amendments to Constitution, which upon motion of Col. Wright Schaumburg were received and approved as follows, viz:

By Lieut. Gen'l E. Kirby Smith seconded by Lieut. Gen'l W. L. Cabell.

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Gen'l Commanding to confer with Mrs. Davis, in reference to the place to be selected for the erection of a monument to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, our late President and Commander-in-Chief." The Gen'l Commanding to appoint said Committee whenever he thought best. Reported favorably by Committee on resolutions, and unanimously approved by the Committee.

"Resolved, That this association most heartily endorse the recommendation of the Southern Press Association that public meetings be held in every town and hamlet of the South on June 18th, 1891, for the purpose of raising funds to build a monument to the memory of our late chieftain, Hon. Jefferson Davis."

"In Article III of Constitution strike out the word ten (10) and insert the word twenty."

In article III of the constitution, in the 13th line, add after the word divisions, "whose term shall be for one year and shall not be eligible to succeed themselves."

"Add to article III of the constitution, "that no delegate shall be represented by proxy, unless said proxy shall be to a member of the same encampment with the delegate giving the proxy."

That article II of the constitution be amended by striking out the word secretary in the last line and adding, "it shall be the duty of Inspectors General to examine the rolls of all

camps organized and to be hereafter organized, and whenever it shall appear that an unworthy name is borne thereon, the Inspector shall notify the camp commander, examine into the case fully, and report. If the charge be sustained, after the party accused shall have had a fair hearing, the Major General of division shall order the name stricken from the rolls."

In article III of the constitution, after the words two Lt. Generals, add the words "Major Generals."

That article V of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following: "That all new camps organizing shall present their roster of members through the Division Commander to all camps recognized and admitted to fellowship in this association in the States where said new camps are located; that after the said roster of new camps shall have been favorably passed upon by said recognized and admitted camps in this association, the said roster shall be forwarded to the General commanding, who shall through general orders announce the organization and fellowship of said new camps. Where no division is formed in any State, the roster shall be forwarded to the General commanding, who in all respects shall conform to the rules herein prescribed for Division Commanders."

Add to article V of the constitution, "That no camp shall be allowed representation in any meeting of the United Confederate Veterans, unless the Camp shall have on or before the 1st day of April preceding the meeting paid all amounts due as initiation fee \$2 00, and also the amount due per capita."

In article XIV of the constitution, "strike out the *the* at beginning of said article and insert the word *no*, and strike out the word *nor* and insert the word *or*."

"*Resolved*, That this convention appoint a committee composed of a member from each State, through and by the chairman, to investigate and report any amendments and by-laws of the constitution, to increase the efficiency of the United Confederate Veteran Association, at the next annual convention."

Secretary Given read report of Gen'l Clement A. Evans, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, which was received and approved, as follows:

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, IN ACCOUNT.

1890.

Dr.

March 18.	From Fred. Ault Bivouac, Knoxville, Tenn., through F. A. Moses..... fee.	\$ 5 00
April 17.	From Jeff. Davis Camp, Alexa- ndria, La., through W. W. Whittington fee,	5 00
" 17.	From C. S. Veteran Associa- tion, North Louisiana, Rus- ton, La., through Allen Barksdale fee,	5 00
June —.	From Louisiana Division Vete- rans Confederate States Ca- valry, New Orleans, La., through D. A. Given... fee,	5 00
" 25.	From Camp Ward, Pensacola, Florida, through George Reese..... fee,	5 00
July 4.	From Confederate Veteran As- sociation of Northern Louisi- ana, Ruston, La., through Allen Barksdale..... dues,	7 70
" 4.	From La. Division Veteran Confederate States Cavalry, through ——— dues,	5 40
" 4.	From Raphael Semmes Camp, Mobile, Ala., through Wm. A. Mickle..... fee,	5 00
" 4.	From La. Div. Army Northern Virginia, New Orleans, La., through F. A. Washington dues,	22 30
" 4.	From La. Div. Association Army of Tennessee, New Orleans, La., through Nic. Cuny dues,	32 90
" 4.	From Turney Bivouac, Win- chester, Tenn., through W. H. Brannon..... fee,	5 00—\$103 30

1890.

Cr.

Postage and Stationery	\$ 7 00	
Printing	1 50	
Box Envelopes	2 50	
Printing Revised Constitution.	22 50	
Postage and Telegrams.....	3 00—	36 50
Balance.....		\$ 66 80

1891.

Dr.

April 28.	From Louisiana Division Confederate States Cavalry, dues..	\$ 6 30	
" 30.	From Army Northern Virginia, dues	21 90	
" 30.	From Wash'ton Artillery, dues	20 30	
" 30.	From R. E. Lee Camp.... fee,	2 00	
" 30.	From R. E. Lee Camp .. dues,	12 70	
May 5-	From Hy. St. Paul Camp. fee,	2 00	
" 5-	From Hy. St. Paul Camp. dues,	2 20	
" 7.	From Baton Rouge Camp, fee,	2 00	
" 7.	From Baton Rouge Camp, dues	6 20	
" 13.	From Confederate States Veterans of North Louisiana....	7 00	
" 14.	From Iberville Camp..... fee,	2 00	
" 14.	From Iberville Camp.... dues,	4 00	
" 18.	From Benevolent Association of Confederate Veterans, dues	6 00—	\$162 10

1891.

Cr.

May 10.	Printing Proceedings of the Convention of 1890.	\$ 20 00	
	Postage, Telegrams and Stationery for the year 1891	4 50	
			24 50
	Balance.....		\$137 60

The vouchers for postage and other items of incidental expenses were not kept, amounting, total—as above—\$18.50

The vouchers for printing Constitution and Proceedings accompany this statement. The balance—\$137.60—is on deposit in the Lowry Banking Company of Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

Adj't Gen'l, U. C. V.

Judge Allen Barksdale spoke eloquently in regard to Gen'l Jos. E. Johnston, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, voicing the love and appreciation of this convention. The General commanding at once appointed the following committee to draft suitable resolutions, viz: Judge Allen Barksdale, Chairman; Gen'l E. Kirby Smith, W. H. Sims, C. W. Frazer, Rev. Dr. T. R. Markham, and they at once retired to the senate chamber.

Question arose in regard to time and place of next reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, and Col. B. F. Eshleman suggested New Orleans, Col. J. F. Shipp at once moved that New Orleans be selected for the next reunion and that the 8th day of April, 1892, be the date, which passed unanimously.

Invitation from Jere Baxter, Esq., of Lookout Inn, was read, inviting Gen'l Gordon and friends to a banquet to be held in the Inn on the evening of the 4th inst.

Secretary Given read the following: "C. W. Frazer, President of the Confederate Historical Association Bivouac, of Memphis, Tenn., announces that a grand union of Confederate Veterans will be held under the auspices of said Association, at Memphis, on the 13th of October, 1891, to which all are cordially invited."

Committee appeared from the senate chamber and through their chairman, Judge Allen Barksdale, offered the following resolution in honor of

THE MEMORY OF JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Resolved, That in commemoration of the decease of General Johnston, this convention desires to place on record expressions of its appreciation of the exalted character of this illustrious confederate chieftain; that as a leader of its armies in the campaign, which in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia have their achievements and a name and fame as enduring as time, their indebtedness is due to the skill and efficiency of his leadership, his retreat from Dalton to Atlanta marking him as the peer of

the great historic captains whose qualities have shown the brightest under difficulties that seemed the greatest; that in the confession of that renowned general before whose outnumbering forces he conducted this retreat, that it was "a dark day for the federal arms when they confronted this confederate leader." On the Chattahoochee we have the highest tribute to his soldierly capacity and skill. That the peculiar fitness of such record by this convention is emphasized by the fact that nearly ever member has at some time obeyed his orders, and that through it we desire to transmit to those who may come after us our appreciation of his martial and civic virtues. That these resolutions be published in our papers, and a copy of them sent, as an expression of our sympathy, to his bereaved household.

Allen Barksdale E. Kirby Smith, G. W. Frazer and Thos. R. Markham signed the report as committee, which were unanimously adopted.

Thereupon Gen'l Gordon called Gen'l W. L. Cabell to the chair, and taking the floor made an eloquent and earnest appeal to the convention in behalf of the following resolution, offered by Wm. E. Mickle, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each of the Southern States be appointed, who shall have the power to consider what plan, or plans, if any, can be adopted for aiding our disabled an indigent brother Confederates, their families, widows and children, and to adopt such plans or methods as may in the judgment of said committee seem to promise success.

Which was unanimously adopted, and the following committee was appointed, viz; Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon, Chairman, Georgia; S. D. Thurston, Texas; W. H. Sims, Mississippi; H. H. Norman, Tennessee; Wm. E. Mickle, Alabama; B. F. Esheleman, Louisiana; A. C. Haskell, South Carolina; C. M. Busby, North Carolina; Gov. Fleming, Florida; Gov. Eagle, Arkansas; Genl. F. M. Cockrell, Missouri; Gov. S. B. Buckner, Kentucky; Gen'l Fitz Lee, Virginia; Gen'l Bradley T. Johnson, Maryland.

Motion made and seconded to proceed to election of officers for the ensuing year.

General Gordon arose and in making a personal explanation, suggested to the veterans the election for this year (the third) of some one other than himself. Dr. Jos. Jones, on behalf and in the name of the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Camp No. 9, U. C. V., La. Div., in a very eloquent and forcible speech

nominated Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon for re-election to the office of General Commanding, and Capt. W. R. Lyman in the name of the Army of Northern Virginia Camp No. 1, U. C. V., La. Div'n, immediately seconded the nomination amidst prolonged and enthusiastic cheers and cries of,

GORDON, GORDON, GORDON,

Col. Wright Schaumburg in the name of the Army of Tennessee, Camp No. 2, U. C. V., La. Div'n, at once moved that nominations be closed and that Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon be elected unanimously, which was carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

Gen'l Gordon in resuming the chair, and in acknowledgment of his re-election with the deepest emotion and feeling, said: "I cannot speak to you my brethern. My heart full, is at your feet; my life and all I have is at your service."

Col. W. H. Rogers of the Army of Tennessee, nominated Gen'l E. Kirby Smith for Lieut Gen'l of the Dept. East of the Mississippi, and he was unanimously re-elected.

Col. H. W. Mansur of Texas, nominated Gen'l W. L. Cabell, for Lieut. Gen'l of the Dept. of the Trans Mississippi, and he was unanimously re-elected.

Resolutions of thanks to the committee of arrangements, to the Citizens of Jackson for their hospitality, and to the ladies for their kindness and taste in decorating the hall, were passed unanimously.

At 7:30 o'clock, p. m., the Second Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans adjourned, Sine die.

D. A. GIVEN, *Secretary*.



MINUTES

OF THE

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

AND REUNION

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans



HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

APRIL 8TH ^{AND} 9TH, 1892.

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HOPKINS' PRINTING OFFICE, 20 AND 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

1892.

MINUTES

— OF THE —

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

AND REUNION

— OF THE —

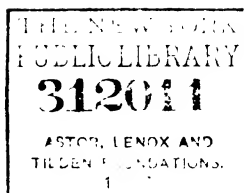
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

APRIL 8th and 9th, 1892.

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



NEW ORLEANS, LA.:

**Hopkins' Printing Office, 20 & 22 Commercial Place,
1892.**

INDEX.

	PAGE.
<i>Organization United Confederate Veterans, with list of Commanders, Adjutants and Brigadier Generals.....</i>	5, 6
<i>List of Camps, with numbers, names of Commanders and Adjutants and Summary.....</i>	7, 17
<i>List of Delegates</i>	149 to 171
<i>Committee on Davis Monument</i>	172
" " <i>Constitution and By-Laws</i>	173 to 174
" " <i>Pension for Mrs. Davis</i>	173 to 174
<i>Committee to Memorialize Governors and Legislatures in behalf of maimed and helpless Confederate Veterans and their widows</i>	175
<i>Historical Committee and on Southern School History.....</i>	175
<i>Committee on Credentials</i>	20, 21
" " <i>Order of Business.....</i>	20
" " <i>Resolutions</i>	20, 21
" " <i>of Honor to escort Gen. Longstreet</i>	48
" " <i>and Contest for Meeting place next Reunion, 47, 53, 66, 67 and 90 to 97,</i>	176
<i>Order fixing date of next Reunion.....</i>	176
<i>Chaplain General Rev. Dr. Thos. R. Markham's Prayer.....</i>	14 to 15
<i>Oration by Senator John W. Daniel.....</i>	24 to 46
<i>Address by General Commanding J. B. Gordon.....</i>	17 to 19
" " <i>Gen. W. J. Behan</i>	14
" " <i>Mayor Jos. A. Shakespeare</i>	16
" " <i>Private J. M. Long, of Paris, Texas.....</i>	91 to 93
" " <i>Jos. F. Johnston, of Birmingham, Ala.....</i>	91
" " <i>Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson on Status of Virginia....</i>	86 to 87
" " <i>Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson on Davis Monument....</i>	100 to 101
" " <i>Maj. Gen. John C. Underwood.....</i>	74 to 76, 107 to 109
" " <i>General W. G. Veal.....</i>	90, 91
" " <i>A. T. Watts.....</i>	94
" " <i>Smith</i>	93
<i>Report of Committee on Order of Business.....</i>	49
" " " " <i>on Credentials.....</i>	54 to 65
" " " " " " <i>(supplementary report)..</i>	70 to 76
" " " " " " <i>on Resolutions</i>	49, 66, 76, 97
" " " " " " <i>from Adjutant General Geo. Moorman.....</i>	84 to 87
" " " " " " <i>Quartermaster General J. F. Shipp.....</i>	87 to 90
" " " " " " <i>Surgeon General Dr. Joseph Jones .</i>	82 to 84 and
" " " " " " <i>Assistant Commissary General J. Henry Behan.</i>	109 to 110
" " " " " " <i>Major General John C. Underwood.....</i>	79 to 82
<i>General Jas. Longstreet... ..</i>	19, 47 to 48, 54, 59, 65, 107

	PAGE.
Lieutenant General W. L. Cabell	13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 53, 64, 73, 74, 100, 101
Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.....	13, 107, 109, 113
Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee.....	13, 59, 65, 66, 107, 109
Major Gen. W. H. Jackson.....	13, 20, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 78, 90, 93, 106
Mrs. Jno B. Gordon.....	113
Miss Carrie Gordon.....	113
Resolution of thanks to Adjutant General Geo. Moorman....	47, 87
" " " " Senator John W. Daniel.....	53, 77 to 78, 81
" " " " Major Gen. John C. Underwood.....	81, 82
" regarding Historical Committee and on Southern School History.....	22, 23, 50, 52, 53, 98 to 99, 106
" regarding pension for Mrs. Davis.....	22, 50, 101, 102
" " changes in Constitution and By-Laws and appointment committee.....	22, 23, 49, 50, 67 to 69, 103 to 106
" regarding aid and Soldiers' Homes for Confederate Veterans.....	23, 54
" regarding U. C. V. badge or button.....	23, 66 to 67, 77, 100, 107
" " graves of Southern soldiers and Memorial Day.....	23, 49, 76, 107
" regarding Davis Monument.....	47, 50, 100
" " Admiral Raphael Semmes.....	49, 69 to 70
" " duties of Adjutant General.....	97
" " visit to grave of Jefferson Davis.....	97, 98
" " purchase Jefferson Davis' History of the Confederate States.....	99
" regarding certificates for members of U. C. V.....	99
" " custody of relics and historian	99
" " visiting Columbian Exposition at Chicago.....	102, 103
" regarding date next Reunion.....	110, 111
" " Louisiana Soldiers' Home.....	111
" " death of Gen. Rob't Ransom.....	112, 113
" " Maimed and Helpless Soldiers and their Widows	23, 54
Nomination Gen. J. B. Gordon.....	107 to 109
" Lieut. Gens. W. L. Cabell and E. Kirby Smith	109

ORGANIZATION
— OF THE —
United Confederate Veterans,
WITH NAMES OF COMMANDERS.
THEIR ADJUTANT GENERALS AND ADDRESSES.
ALSO BRIGADIER GENERALS.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

General JNO. B. GORDON, General Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.
Major General GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Major General JNO. C. UNDERWOOD, Commander, Chicago, Ill.
Col. SAM'L BAKER, Chief of Staff, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lieut.-General E. KIRBY SMITH, Commander, Sewanee, Tenn
Brig. General WRIGHT SCHAUMBURG, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

Maryland Division.

Major General GEO. H. STEWART, Commander, Baltimore, Md.

Virginia Division.

Major General THOS. A. BRANDER, Commander, Richmond, Va.
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Richmond, Va.
Brig. General T. S. GARNETT.
Brig. General MICAJAH WOODS.

North Carolina Division.

Major General E. D. HALL, Commander, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. JUNIUS DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wilmington, N. C.
Brig. General RUFUS BARRINGER, Charlotte, N. C.
Brig. General W. P. ROBERTS, Gatesville, N. C.

South Carolina Division.

Major General ELLISON CAPERS, Commander, Columbia, S. C.
Col. THOS. S. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbia, S. C.
Brig. General JOHN BRATTON, Winnsboro, S. C.
Brig. General STANLEY S. CRITTENDEN, Greenville, S. C.

Florida Division.

Major General J. J. DICKISON, Commander, Ocala, Fla.
Col. FRED. L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brooksville, Fla.
Brig. General GEO. REESE, Pensacola, Fla.
Brig. General JOHN M. MARTIN, Ocala, Fla.
Brig. General S. G. FRENCH, Winter Park, Fla.

Georgia Division.

Major General P. M. B. YOUNG, Commander, Cartersville, Ga.

Alabama Division.

Major General J. T. HOLTZCLAW, Commander, Montgomery, Ala.

Louisiana Division.

Major General JNO. GLYNN, Jr., Commander, New Orleans, La.
Col. W. R. LYMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

Mississippi Division.

Major General S. D. LEE, Commander, Starkville, Miss.
Col. E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.
Brig. General ROBERT LOWRY, Jackson, Miss.
Brig. General J. R. BINFORD, Duck Hill, Miss.

Organization.

Tennessee Division.

Major General W. H. JACKSON, Commander, Nashville, Tenn.
 Col. JNO. P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.
 Brig. General GEO. W. GORDON, Memphis, Tenn.
 Brig. General L. E. POLK, Columbia, Tenn.

Kentucky Division.

Major General JNO. BOYD, Commander, Lexington, Ky.
 Col. JOSEPH M. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Paris, Ky.
 Brig. General W. G. BULLITT, Paducah, Ky.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. General W. L. CABELL, Commander, Dallas, Texas.
 Brig. General W. L. THOMPSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Tex.

Northeastern Texas Division.

Major General W. N. BUSH, Commander, McKinney, Texas.
 Col. J. M. PEARSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McKinney, Texas.

Northwestern Texas Division.

Major General RICHARD COBB, Commander, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 Col. WILLIAM PARKE SKEENE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 Brig. General JOSEPH BENEDICT, Graham, Texas.
 Brig. General W. B. PLEMMONS, Amarillo, Texas,

Southeastern Texas Division.

Major General W. G. BLAIN, Commander, Fairfield, Texas.
 Col. THOS. J. GIBSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Mexia, Texas.
 Brig. General H. H. BOONE, Navasota, Texas.
 Brig. General D. H. NUNN, Crockett, Texas.

Southwestern Texas Division.

Major General W. H. YOUNG, Commander, San Antonio, Texas.
 Col. D. M. POOR, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, San Antonio, Texas.
 Brig. General HAMILTON P. BEE, San Antonio, Texas.
 Brig. General THOS. W. DODD, Laredo, Texas.

Western Texas Division.

Major General E. M. BEAN, Commander, Cameron, Texas.
 Col. W. M. MCGREGOR, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Cameron, Texas.
 Brig. General H. E. SHELLEY, Austin, Texas.
 Brig. General ROBERT DONNELL, Meridian, Texas.

Arkansas Division.

Major General BEN. T. DuVAL, Commander, Fort Smith, Ark.
 Col. R. M. FRY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Fort Smith, Ark.
 Brig. General ROBERT H. CROCKETT, Stuttgart, Ark.
 Brig. General J. M. BOHART, Bentonville, Ark.

Missouri Division.

Major General J. O. SHELBY, Commander, Adrian, Mo.

Indian Territory Division.

Major General N. P. GUY, Commander, McAlester, Indian Ter.
 Col. R. B. COLMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Indian, Ter.
 Brig. General JOHN L. GALT, Ardmore, Indian Ter.
 Brig. General D. M. HALEY, Krebs, Indian Ter.

Oklahoma Division.

Major General SAM. T. LEAVY, Commander, Norman, Okla. Ter.

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

LIST OF CAMPS

Admitted into the Fellowship of the United Confederate Veterans,
With Numbers, Headquarters, and Names of present Commanders and Adjutants.

Army of Northern Va.....	Camp No. 1	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La.....	President Col. W. R. Lyman Sect'y.... Thos. B. O'Brien
Army of Tenn.....	Camp No. 2	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La.....	President Gen. Jno. Glynn, Jr Sect'y.... Nicholas Cuny
*Gen. LeRoy Stafford...	Camp No. 3	La. Div.....	Shreveport, La....	Comd'r .. Capt. Wm. Kinney Adj't Will H. Tunnard
N. B. Forrest.....	Camp No. 4	Tenn. Div....	Chattanooga, Tenn...	Comd'r .. Gen. J. F. Shipp Adj't L. T. Dickinson
Fred Ault.....	Camp No. 5	Tenn. Div....	Knoxville, Tenn....	Comd'r .. Col. Frank A. Moses Adj't Maj. J. W. S. Frierson
Jeff Davis.....	Camp No. 6	La. Div.....	Alexandria, La....	Comd'r .. Gen. Geo. O. Watts Adj't Capt. W. W. Whittington
Ruston	Camp No. 7	La. Div.....	Ruston, La.....	Comd'r .. Capt. Allen Barksdale Adj't J. L. Bond
Ex-Conf. Assn. Chicago	Camp No. 8	Div of N. W.	Chicago, Ill.....	Comd'r .. Capt. Jno. W. White Adj't R. Lee France
Vet. Conf. States Cavalry	Camp No. 9	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La.....	President Gen Geo. Moorman Sect'y .. Genl. J. Henry Behan
Ward Conf. Veteran Assn.	Camp No. 10	Fla. Div.....	Pensacola, Fla.....	Comd'r .. Capt. C. V. Thompson. Adj't R. J. Jordan
Raphael Semmes.....	Camp No. 11	Ala. Div.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Comd'r .. Capt. Thos. T. Roche Adj't Wm. E. Mickle
Turney	Camp No. 12	Tenn. Div....	Winchester, Tenn....	Comd'r .. Capt. F. B. Terry Adj't J. J. Martin
W. W. Loring	Camp No. 13	Fla. Div.....	Brooksville, Fla....	Comd'r .. Genl. Jno. C. Davant Adj't Col. Fred L. Robertson
R. E. Lee.....	Camp No. 14	La. Div.....	Opelousas, La.....	Comd'r .. Capt. L. D. Prescott Adj't Col. B. Bloomfield
Washington Artillery...	Camp No. 15	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La.....	Comd'r .. Col. B. F. Esheleman Sect'y.... Lt. Col. L. A. Adam
Henry St. Paul.....	Camp No. 16	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La.....	Comd'r .. Genl. Jos. Demoruelle Adj't Col. M. T. Ducros.
Baton Rouge	Camp No. 17	La. Div.....	Baton Rouge, La.....	Comd'r .. Gen. Jno. McGrath. Adj't F. W. Heroman
Iberville	Camp No. 18	La. Div.....	Plaquemine, La....	Comd'r .. Capt. Chas. H. Dickinson Adj't Jno. L. Dardenne

Ben Humphreys	Camp No. 19	Miss. Div	Crystal Springs, Miss	Comd'r. Capt. C. Humphries Adj't I. M. Haley
Natchez	Camp No. 20	Miss. Div	Natchez, Miss. . . .	Comd'r Lt. Col. F. J. V. LeCand Adj't E. L. Hopkins
Hattiesburg	Camp No. 21	Miss. Div	Hattiesburg, Miss. . .	Comd'r Capt. Geo. D. Hartfield Adj't Evan H. Harris
J. J. Whitney	Camp No. 22	Miss. Div	Fayette, Miss	Comd'r Capt. W. L. Stephen Adj't W. K. Penny.
Kit Mott	Camp No. 23	Miss. Div	Holly Springs, Miss	Comd'r Capt. Jas. F. Fant Adj't Sam H. Pryor
Robert A. Smith	Camp No. 24	Miss. Div	Jackson, Miss.	Comd'r Capt. W. D. Holder. Adj't Geo. S. Green
Walthall	Camp No. 25	Miss. Div	Meridian, Miss	Comd'r Capt. W. F. Brown Adj't B. V. White
W. A. Montgomery	Camp No. 26	Miss. Div	Edwards, Miss.	Comd'r Capt. W. A. Montgomery Adj't H. W. Barrett
Isham Harrison	Camp No. 27	Miss. Div	Columbus, Miss	Comd'r Dr. B. A. Vaughan. Adj't W. A. Campbell
Conf. Hist. Association	Camp No. 28	Tenn. Div	Memphis, Tenn. . . .	Comd'r Col. C. W. Frazer Adj't R. J. Black
Ben. McCulloch.	Camp No. 29	W. Tex. Div	Cameron, Texas	Comd'r Capt. E. J. McIver Adj't Jas. B. Moore
Ben McCulloch	Camp No. 30	N. E. Texas Div.	Decatur, Tex	Comd'r Capt. Will A. Miller Adj't A. Edwards
Sterling Price	Camp No. 31	N. E. Texas Div.	Dallas, Tex	Comd'r Capt. J. J. Miller Adj't Gen. Wm. L. Thompson
Vicksburg	Camp No. 32	Miss. Div.	Vicksburg, Miss. . . .	Comd'r Capt. D. A. Campbell Adj't Clem Davis
R. L. Gibson	Camp No. 33	La. Div	Evergreen, La	Comd'r Col. Wm. M. Ewell Adj't I. C. Johnson
Joseph E. Johnston	Camp No. 34	Ga. Div	Dalton, Ga	Comd'r Capt. A. P. Roberts Adj't J. A. Blanton
Frank Cheatham	Camp No. 35	Tenn. Div.	Nashville, Tenn. . . .	Comd'r Capt. R. G. Rothrock. Adj't Col. John P. Hickman
Hillsboro	Camp No. 36	Fla. Div	Tampa, Fla.	Comd'r Capt. F. W. Merrin Adj't H. L. Crane
Jno. Ingram	Camp No. 37	Tenn. Div	Jackson, Tenn.	Comd'r Capt. E. S. Mallory Adj't S. E. Kierolf.

Major Victor Maurin	Camp No. 38	La. Div	Donaldsonville, La.	Comd'r	Capt. S. A. Poché
W. J. Hardee	Camp No. 39	Ala. Div	Birmingham, Ala.	Adj't	P. Ganel
Natchitoches	Camp No. 40	La. Div	Natchitoches, La.	Adj't	Gen. F. S. Ferguson
Mouton	Camp No. 41	La. Div	Mansfield, La.	Comd'r	R. E. Jones
Stonewall Jackson	Camp No. 42	Tenn. Div	McKenzie, Tenn.	Adj't	Capt. J. Alp. Pradhomme
Jno. C. Upton	Camp No. 43	S. E. Texas Div	Huntsville, Tex.	Comd'r	C. E. Levy
Palestine	Camp No. 44	S. E. Texas Div	Palestine, Tex.	Adj't	Capt. Chas. Schuler
J. E. B. Stuart	Camp No. 45	N. E. Texas Div	Terrell, Tex.	Comd'r	T. G. Pegues
Felix K. Zollicoffer	Camp No. 46	Tenn. Div	Knoxville, Tenn.	Adj't	Capt. Marsh Atkisson
Indian River	Camp No. 47	Fla. Div	Titusville, Fla.	Comd'r	J. P. Cannon
Albert Sidney Johnston	Camp No. 48	N. E. Texas Div	Tyler, Tex.	Adj't	E. K. Goree
Woodville	Camp No. 49	Miss. Div	Woodville, Miss.	Comd'r	Capt. J. W. Ewing
Jno. B. Gordon	Camp No. 50	Ga. Div	Spring Place, Ga.	Adj't	J. M. Fullinwider
Stephen Elliott	Camp No. 51	S. C. Div	St. George's, S. C.	Comd'r	Capt. J. A. Anthony
Montgomery	Camp No. 52	Miss. Div	Rosedale, Miss.	Adj't	Vic. Reinhardt
Geo. T. Ward	Camp No. 53	Fla. Div	Palmetto, Fla.	Comd'r	Capt. John F. Horne
Orange Co.	Camp No. 54	Fla. Div	Orlando, Fla.	Adj't	Chas. Ducloux
Dibrell ..	Camp No. 55	Tenn. Div ..	Lewisburg, Tenn.	Comd'r	Capt. James Pritchard
Marion Co. Conf. Vet. Assn	Camp No. 56	Fla. Div	Ocala, Fla.	Adj't	A. D. Cohen
				Comd'r ..	Capt. Jas. P. Douglas
				Adj't ..	Sid. S. Johnson
				Comd'r ..	Capt. J. H. Jones
				Adj't ..	P. M. Stockett
				Comd'r ..	Capt. R. E. Wilson
				Adj't ..	W. H. Ramsey
				Comd'r ..	J. Otey Reed
				Adj't ..	Col. F. A. Montgomery
				Comd'r ..	Chas. C. Farrar
				Adj't ..	Capt. J. C. Pelot
				Comd'r ..	J. W. Nettles
				Adj't ..	Capt. Wm. H. Jewell
				Comd'r ..	B. M. Robinson
				Adj't ..	Capt. W. P. Irvine
				Comd'r ..	W. G. Loyd
				Adj't ..	Capt. I. J. Finley
				Comd'r ..	Wm. Fox

Pasco Conf. Vet. Assn. . .	Camp No. 57	Fla. Div.	Dade City, Fla....	Comd'r . Capt. Jno. B. Johnston
R. E. Lee	Camp No. 58	Fla. Div.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Adj't A. H. Ravesties
Patton Anderson	Camp No. 59	Fla. Div.	Monticello, Fla....	Comd'r . Col. Wm. Baya
Camp Moore	Camp No. 60	La. Div.	Tangipahoa, La....	Adj't C. Wm. Smith
Col. B. Timmons	Camp No. 61	S. W. Texas Div.	La Grange, Tex....	Adj't B. W. Partridge
Calcasieu Conf'd. Vet's...	Camp No. 62	La. Div.	Lake Charles, La.	Comd'r . Capt. O. P. Amacker
Joseph E. Johnston	Camp No. 63	S. W. Texas Div.	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Adj't G. R. Taylor
Sanders	Camp No. 64	Ala. Div.	Eutaw, Ala.....	Comd'r .. Capt. R. H. Phelps
*Howdy Martin	Camp No. 65	N. E. Texas Div.	Athens, Tex	Adj't Natl. Holman
R. E. Lee	Camp No. 66	West Texas Div.	Lampasas, Tex ...	Comd'r .. Capt. W. A. Knapp
*Granbury	Camp No. 67	N. E. Texas Div.	Granbury, Tex ...	Adj't W. L. Hutchins
Jeff. Lee	Camp No. 68	Indian Terr'y Div.	McAlester, Indian Ter.	Comd'r . Capt. H. R. Sutherland
Taylor Co.	Camp No. 69	West Texas Div.	Abilene, Tex	Adj't M. C. Spann
Albert Sidney Johnston .	Camp No. 70	N. E. Texas Div.	Paris, Tex	Comd'r .. Capt. Geo. H. Cole
Albert Sidney Johnston .	Camp No. 71	N. E. Texas Div.	Kingston, Tex ...	Adj't F. H. Mundy
Abilene	Camp No. 72	West Texas Div.	Abilene, Tex.....	Comd'r .. Capt. D. M. Morgan
W. J. Hardee	Camp No. 73	N. W. Texas Div.	Wichita Falls, Tex	Adj't W. T. Eustace
Rockwall	Camp No. 74	N. E. Texas Div.	Rockwall, Tex ...	Comd'r .. Capt. J. S. Landerdale
*Albert Sidney Johnston .	Camp No. 75	S. E. Texas Div.	Beaumont, Tex ...	Adj't D. C. Thomas
				Comd'r . Capt. J. A. Formivalt
				Adj't I. R. Morris
				Comd'r .. Gen. N. P. Guy
				Adj't R. B. Coleman
				Comd'r . Col. H. L. Bentley
				Adj't Theodore Heyck
				Comd'r . Capt. G. H. Province
				Adj't Jno. W. Webb
				Comd'r .. Capt. J. F. Puckett
				Adj't T. J. Foster
				Comd'r . T. W. Daugherty
				Adj't Capt. C. R. Crockett
				Comd'r .. N. A. Robinson
				Adj't Capt. M. S. Austin
				Comd'r .. N. C. Edwards
				Adj't Capt. Jeff Chaisson
				Comd'r .. Tom J. Russell

Ino. Pelham	Camp No. 76	W. Tex. Div	Coleman, Tex.....	Comd'r	Capt. J. J. Callan
Forbes	Camp No. 77	Tenn. Div ..	Clarksville, Tenn.	Adj't	James M. Williams
Amite City	Camp No. 78	La. Div.....	Amite City, La...	Adj't	Capt. T. H. Smith
Merkel	Camp No. 79	W. Tex. Div	Merkel, Tex	Comd'r ..	Clay Stacker
Kansas City	Camp No. 80	Mo. Div.....	Kansas City, Mo.	Adj't	Capt. A. P. Richards
Joe B. Palmer.....	Camp No. 81	Tenn. Div.	Murfreesboro,	Comd'r ..	G. W. Bankston
Rosser	Camp No. 82	N. E. Texas	Div.	Adj't	Capt. J. T. Tucker
Wm. Frierson	Camp No. 83	Tenn. Div ..	Shelbyville, Tenn.	Comd'r ..	A. A. Baker
Barnard E. Bee.....	Camp No. 84	S. C. Div.....	Aiken, S. C.....	Adj't	Capt. Jos. W. Mercer
Erath and Comanche...	Camp No. 85	W. Tex. Div	Dublin, Tex	Comd'r ..	Geo. B. Spratt
Bedford Forrest.....	Camp No. 86	N. W. Texas	Seymour, Tex.....	Adj't	Capt. W. S. McLemore
Wm. L. Moody	Camp No. 87	S. E. Texas	Fairfield, Tex.....	Comd'r ..	Wm. Ledbetter
Pat. Cleburne.....	Camp No. 88	N. E. Texas	Cleburne, Tex.....	Adj't	Capt. Thos. Turner
Camp Cabell	Camp No. 89	Ark. Div	Bentonville, Ark.	Adj't	Ben Birdwell
*Mildred Lee.....	Camp No. 90	N. E. Texas	Sherman, Tex.....	Comd'r ..	Capt. John M. Hastings
Stonewall Jackson.....	Camp No. 91	N. E. Texas	Atlanta, Tex	Adj't	John G. Arnold
E. C. Walshall.....	Camp No. 92	W. Tex. Div	Sweetwater, Tex...	Comd'r ..	Capt. B. H. Teague
Bob Stone	Camp No. 93	N. E. Texas	Montague, Tex...	Adj't	J. N. Wigfall
Joe Johnston	Camp No. 94	S. E. Texas,	Mexia, Tex.....	Comd'r ..	Gen. J. T. Harris
		Div.		Adj't	L. E. Gillett
				Comd'r ..	Capt. T. H. C. Peery
				Adj't	R. J. Browning
				Comd'r ..	Capt. Geo. T. Bradley
				Adj't	L. G. Sandifer
				Comd'r ..	Capt. O. T. Plumer
				Adj't	S. C. Scurlock
				Comd'r ..	Capt. N. S. Henry
				Adj't	A. J. Bates
				Comd'r ..	Capt. J. T. Wilson
				Adj't	Robt. Walker
				Comd'r ..	Capt. J. D. Johnson
				Adj't	Jas. N. Simmons
				Comd'r ..	Capt. W. D. Beall
				Adj't	J. H. Freeman
				Comd'r ..	Capt. Bob Bean
				Adj't	R. D. Rugeley
				Comd'r ..	Capt. C. L. Watson
				Adj't	H. W. Williams

Paris	Camp No. 95	Ky. Div	Paris, Ky	Comd'r ..	Capt. A. T. Forsyth
Harrodsburg	Camp No. 96	Ky. Div	Harrodsburg, Ky ..	Adj't	Thos. S. Logwood
Versailles	Camp No. 97	Ky. Div	Versailles, Ky ..	Adj't	Capt. Bush W. Alin
Georgetown	Camp No. 98	Ky. Div	Georgetown, Ky ..	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Cynthiana	Camp No. 99	Ky. Div	Cynthiana, Ky ..	Adj't	Capt. Jos. C. Bailey
Lexington	Camp No. 100	Ky. Div	Lexington, Ky ..	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Lawrenceburg	Camp No. 101	Ky. Div	Lawrenceburg, Ky ..	Adj't	Capt. A. H. Sinclair
Pat Cleburne	Camp No. 102	S. E. Texas Div.	Navasota, Tex ..	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Jno. B. Hood	Camp No. 103	W. Tex. Div.	Austin, Tex	Adj't	Capt. D. M. Snyder
Nassau	Camp No. 104	Fla. Div	Fernandina, Fla. ...	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Magruder	Camp No. 105	S. E. Texas Div.	Galveston, Tex ..	Adj't	Genl. John Boyd
R. Q. Mills	Camp No. 106	N. E. Texas Div.	Frost, Tex	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Jno. H. Morgan	Camp No. 107	Indian Ter ...	Ardmore, Ind, Ter	Adj't	Capt. P. H. Thomas
Jeff. Davis	Camp No. 108	N. E. Texas Div.	Washachie, Tex ...	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Collin Co., Texas	Camp No. 109	N. E. Texas Div.	McKinney, Tex ...	Adj't	Capt. W. E. Barry
Isaiah Norwood	Camp No. 110	La. Div	Merrick, La.	Comd'r ..	R. M. West
W. P. Townsend	Camp No. 111	S. E. Texas Div.	Calvert, Tex	Adj't	Capt. John L. Galt
Shropshire-Upton	Camp No. 112	S. W. Texas Div.	Columbus, Tex ...	Comd'r ..	R. Scales
Albert Sidney Johnston	Camp No. 113	W. Tex. Div.	Colorado, Tex ...	Adj't	Capt. R. P. Mackey
					W. M. McKnight
					Gen. W. N. Bush
					H. C. Mack
					Capt. D. T. Merrick
					J. Jewell Taylor
					Capt. J. H. Drennen
					C. W. Higginbotham
					Capt. Geo. McCormick
					J. J. Dick
					Capt. W. V. Johnson
					Thos. Q. Mullin

Shakelford-Fulton.....	Camp No. 114	Tenn. Div ...	Fayetteville, Tenn	Comdr ..	Col. Jas. D. Tillman
Albert Sidney Johnston..	Camp No. 115	W. Tex. Div	Meridian, Texas..	Adj't	W. H. Cashion
Albert Sidney Johnston..	Camp No. 116	W. Tex. Div.	Hamilton, Texas.	Comdr ..	Capt. Robert Donnell
Jeff Davis	Camp No. 117	W. Tex. Div.	Goldthwaite, Tex.	Adj't	J. W. Adams (acting)
Stonewall Jackson.....	Camp No. 118	W. Tex. Div.	Brownwood, Tex.	Comdr ..	Capt. W. T. Saxon
Joseph E. Johnston.	Camp No. 119	N. E. Texas Div.	Gainesville, Tex..	Adj't	C. C. Powell
Beauvoir.....	Camp No. 120	Miss. Div ...	Mississippi City, Miss.	Comdr ..	Major J. E. Martin
Col. Dud Jones	Camp No. 121	N. E. Texas Div.	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	Adj't	F. M. Taylor
Bell Co. Ex-Conf. Ass'n	Camp No. 122	W. Tex. Div.	Belton, Texas.....	Comdr ..	Capt. Carl Vincent
Camp Moody	Camp No. 123	W. Tex. Div.	Buffalo Gap, Tex.	Adj't	R. L. Archer
J. B. Robertson	Camp No. 124	S. E. Texas Div.	Bryan, Texas.....	Comdr ..	Capt. J. M. Wright
Camp Cabel	Camp No. 125	N. W. Texas Div.	Vernon, Texas....	Adj't	John T. Walker
Robt. E. Lee	Camp No. 126	N. E. Texas Div.	Ladonia, Texas ...	Comdr ..	Gen. Jos. R. Davis
Young County,	Camp No. 127	N. W. Texas Div.	Graham, Texas....	Adj't	F. S. Hewes
Jao. G. Walker.....	Camp No. 128	S. E. Texas Div.	Madisonville, Tex.	Comdr ..	J. C. Turner
Sal Ross	Camp No. 129	N. E. Texas Div.	Denton, Tex	Adj't	R. H. Turner
Camp Bee.....	Camp No. 130	N. E. Texas Div.	Forney, Tex	Comdr ..	Capt. Ben F. Jones
John M. Stone.....	Camp No. 131	Miss. Div.....	Tupelo, Miss	Adj't	J. J. Ewbank
.....Milton	Camp No. 132	Fla. Div	Marianna, Fla.....	Comdr ..	Capt. H. B. Stoddard
				Adj't	W. H. Harman
				Comdr ..	Capt. Shem E. Hatchett
				Adj't	M. D. Davis
				Comdr ..	Capt. G. W. Blakeney
				Adj't	F. W. Blakeney
				Comdr ..	Capt. A. T. Gay
				Adj't	Y. M. Edwards
				Comdr ..	R. Wiley
				Adj't	Capt. Hugh McKenzie
				Comdr ..	J. R. Burton
				Adj't	Capt. T. M. Daniel
				Comdr ..	S. G. Fleming
				Adj't	S. G. Fleming
				Comdr ..	Gen. Jno. M. Stone
				Adj't	P. M. Savery
				Comdr ..	Capt. W. D. Barnes
				Adj't	Frank Philip

.....James L. Hogg.....	Camp No. 133	N. E. Texas Div.	Canton, Tex	Comd'r .. Capt. T. J. Towles
*Gen. J. W. Starnes....	Camp No. 134	Tenn. Div ...	Franklin, Tenn ...	Adj't .. W. D. Thompson
Ex-Conf. Assn.....				Comd'r... Capt. B. F. Roberts
Coryell Co.				Adj't P. G. Smithson
Tom Green.....	Camp No. 135	W. Tex. Div.....	Gatesville, Tex.....	Comd'r... W. L. Saunders
Sampson	Camp No. 136	S. E. Texas... Div.	Hempstead, Tex ..	Adj't Capt. Van B. Thornton
F. R. Lubbock.....	Camp No. 137	N. C. Div ...	Clinton, N. C.....	Adj't Sam Schwarz
Jno. W. Caldwell	Camp No. 138	N. W. Texas Div.	Lubbock, Tex.....	Comd'r.. Capt. R. H. Holliday
*D. L. Kenan	Camp No. 139	Ky. Div	Russellville, Ky ..	Adj't O. F. Hening
Crockett	Camp No. 140	Fla. Div	Quincy, Fla.....	Comd'r .. G. W. Shannon
Camp Rogers	Camp No. 141	S. E. Texas... Div.	Crockett, Tex.....	Comd'r .. Maj'r J. B. Briggs
Bowling Green	Camp No. 142	W. Tex. Div.....	Caldwell, Tex.....	Adj't W. B. McCarty
Albert Sidney Johnston..	Camp No. 143	Ky. Div	Bowling Green, Ky.	Comd'r .. Capt. R. H. M. Davidson
Geo. D. Manion	Camp No. 144	3. E. Texas Div.	San Antonio, Tex ..	Adj't D. McMillan
Ben T. DuVal	Camp No. 145	N. E. Texas Div.	Kaufman, Tex....	Sect'y... J. F. Martin
C. M. Winkler.....	Camp No. 146	Ark. Div	Fort Smith, Ark..	Comd'r .. J. F. Matthews
Geo. T. Ward	Camp No. 147	N. E. Texas Div.	Corsicana, Tex ...	Adj't Gen'l W. F. Perry
Gen. Jos. Finnegan	Camp No. 148	Fla. Div.....	Inverness, Fla.....	Adj't .. Jas. A. Mitchell
Columbia County	Camp No. 149	Fla. Div	Sanford, Fla.	Comd'r.. Capt. Jno. S. Ford
..... Lomax	Camp No. 150	Fla. Div	Lake City, Fla....	Adj't .. Taylor McRae
	Camp No. 151	Ala. Div	Montgomery, Ala.	Comd'r .. Capt. Joseph Huffmaster
				Adj't E. S. Pipes
				Comd'r .. Capt. P. T. Devany
				Adj't R. M. Fry
				Comd'r .. Capt. R. M. Collins
				Adj't Capt. W. C. Zimmerman
				Comd'r .. Walter S. Turner
				Adj't Capt. A. M. Thrasher
				Comd'r .. C. H. Leffler
				Adj't Capt. Walter R. Moore
				Comd'r .. W. M. Ives
				Adj't Capt. Emmet Seibels
				Comd'r .. J. H. Higgins

Richland	Camp No. 152	La. Div.	Rayville, La.	Comd'r .. Capt. Ino. S. Summerlin Adj't. ... O. T. Smith.
Wood County	Camp No. 153	N. E. Texas Div.	Mineola, Texas...	Comd'r .. Capt. J. H. Huffmaster. Adj't. Geo. A. Cage.
*W. W. Loring	Camp No. 154	W. Tex. Div.	Roby, Texas	Comd'r .. Capt. D. Speer. Adj't. W. H. Smith.
Stewart	Camp No. 155	Fla. Div. ...	Jasper, Fla.	Comd'r .. Capt. H. J. Stewart. Adj't. Ino. E. Hanna
Gonzales	Camp No. 156	S. W. Texas Div.	Gonzales, Texas...	Comd'r .. Maj'r W. B. Sayers Adj't. ... M. Eastland.
Bessemer	Camp No. 157	Ala. Div.	Bessemer, Ala.	Comd'r .. Capt W. R. Jones. Adj't. ... N. H. Sewall.
R. E. Lee	Camp No. 158	N. E. Texas Div.	Forth Worth, Tex	Comd'r .. Genl. W. G. Veal. Adj't.
Fulton County Ga.	Camp No. 159	Ga. Div.	Atlanta, Ga.	Comd'r .. Gen'l W. L. Calhoun. Adj't. ... Ino. F. Edwards.
Alvarado	Camp No. 160	N. E. Texas Div.	Alvarado, Tex ...	Comd'r .. Adj't. ... J. R. Posey.
Lamar	Camp No. 161	Fla. Div.	Tallahassee, Fla...	Comd'r .. Adj't. ... R. A. Whitfield.
Catawba	Camp No. 162	N. C. Div. ...	Newton, N. C. ...	Comd'r .. Capt. J. G. Hall. Adj't. ... L. R. Whitener.
Horace Randall	Camp No. 163	N. E. Texas Div.	Carthage, Texas...	Comd'r .. J. R. Bond Adj't. ... J. M. Woolworth
Sul Ross	Camp No. 164	N. E. Texas Div.	Bonham, Texas...	Comd'r .. Capt. J. P. Holmes Adj't.
Albert Sidney Johnston...	Camp No. 165	W. Tex. Div.	Taylor, Texas.....	Comd'r .. Capt. M. Ross. Adj't. Perry Hawkins.
Hill County	Camp No. 166	N. E. Texas Div.	Hillsboro, Texas...	Comd'r .. Wm. A. Fields. Adj't.
Claiborne	Camp No. 167	Miss. Div. ...	Port Gibson, Miss	Comd'r .. Capt. A. K. Jones. Adj't. ... Wm. W. Moore.
Jeff. Davis	Camp No. 168	W. Tex. Div.	Paint Rock, Tex...	Comd'r .. Capt. W. T. Melton. Adj't. ... J. W. Ratchford.
Tom Green	Camp No. 169	N. E. Texas Div.	Weatherford, Tex.	Comd'r .. Capt. J. P. Rice. Adj't. ... M. V. Kinnison.

1st. Ashcroft.....	Camp No. 170	N. E. Texas Div.	Sulphur Springs, Texas	Comd'r. Capt. R. M. Henderson. Adj't. ... M. G. Miller.
Washington City Conf.	Camp No. 171	D. C. Div ...	Washington, D. C.	Comd'r.
Sal Ross.....	Camp No. 172	N. W. Texas Div.	Henrietta, Texas...	Adj't. ... Major Albert Akers Comd'r. Capt. F. J. Barrett.
Pierce B. Anderson	Camp No. 173	Tenn. Div.....	Tallahoma, Tenn.	Adj't. ... C. E. Patterson. Comd'r. Capt. J. P. Bennett.
A. P. Thompson	Camp No. 174	Ky. Div	Paducah, Ky	Adj't. ... W. J. Travis. Comd'r. Capt. W. G. Bullitt.
E. Kirby Smith.....	Camp No. 175	Fla. Div	St. Augustine, Fla.	Adj't. ... J. M. Browne. Comd'r. Capt. J. A. Enslow, Jr.
Yazoo Camp.....	Camp No. 176	Miss. Div	Yazoo City, Miss	Adj't. ... Comd'r. Capt. S. D. Robertson.
Capt. David H. Hammons	Camp No. 177	Okla Div	Oklahoma, Okla.	Adj't. ... W. R. McCutchen. Comd'r. Capt. J. W. Johnston.
Winchester Hall.....	Camp No. 178	La. Div	Berwick, La.....	Adj't. ... John O. Casler. Comd'r. Capt. M. W. Bateman.
W. H. H. Tison	Camp No. 179	Miss. Div	Booneville, Miss	Adj't. ... F. O'Brien. Comd'r. Capt. D. T. Beall.
James Longstreet.....	Camp No. 180	Miss. Div	Macon, Miss.....	Adj't. ... J. W. Smith. Comd'r. Capt. H. W. Foote.
K. E. Lee	Camp No. 181	Va. Div	Richmond, Va ..	Adj't. ... J. L. Griggs. Comd'r. Gen. Alex. W. Archer.
Henry W. Allen	Camp No. 182	La. Div.	Monroe, La.	Adj't. ... J. Taylor Stratton. Comd'r. Capt. W. R. Roberts.
John Peck.....	Camp No. 183	La. Div.	Oakley, La.....	Adj't. ... H. Moise. Comd'r. Capt. W. S. Peck.
John R. Cooke.....	Camp No. 184	Va. Div.	West Point, Va ..	Adj't. ... J. W. Powell. Comd'r. Capt. H. M. Miller.
Camp Ross.....	Camp No. 185	N. E. Texas Div.	Campbell, Tex. ...	Adj't. ... W. W. Green. Comd'r. Capt. R. W. Ridley.
Winchester.....	Camp No. 186	Ky. Div.....	Winchester, Ky.	Adj't. ... Tom. G. Smith. Comd'r. Capt. B. F. Curtis.
Nicholasville.	Camp No. 187	Ky. Div.	Nicholasville, Ky	Adj't. ... Comd'r. Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.
Frankfort.....	Camp No. 188	Ky. Div.....	Frankfort, Ky...	Adj't. ... Comd'r. Capt. A. W. Macklin.

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

* Changes in Names of Camps.

No. 3	now General Le Roy Stafford	was Shreveport Vet. Asso'n.
" 65	" Howdy Martin	" Henderson Co.
" 67	" Granbury	" Camp Hood.
" 75	" Albert Sidney Johnston	" Beamont.
" 90	" Mildred Lee	" Grayson Co. Texas.
" 134	" Gen. J. W. Starnes	" Jno. L. McEwen.
" 140	" D. L. Kenan	" Quincy.
" 154	" W. W. Loring	" Fisher County.

Summary of Camps by States.

Western Texas Division.....	21
Northwestern Texas ".....	6
Southwestern ".....	4
Southeastern ".....	13
Northeastern ".....	34
Total Texas.....	78
Louisiana Division.....	23
Florida ".....	19
Mississippi ".....	18
Tennessee ".....	15
Kentucky ".....	13
Alabama ".....	5
Georgia ".....	3
South Carolina Division.....	2
North ".....	2
Arkansas ".....	2
Virginia ".....	2
Indian Territory ".....	2
Missouri ".....	1
District Columbia ".....	1
Division of the Northwest Division.....	1
Oklahoma ".....	1
Total.....	188

Summary of Camps by Departments.

Department East of the Mississippi.....	102
Trans-Mississippi Department.....	84
Division of the Northwest.....	1
District of Columbia.....	1
Total.....	188

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Following is the regulation badge or button, adopted by the United Confederate Veteran Association, at the Reunion held at Jackson, Miss., June 2nd, 1891.

See page 5 of Minutes of that meeting for information and details.



Which can be worn on the lapel of the coat, by every Veteran, who is a member in good standing of a Camp in the United Confederate organization.

[NOTE.—No change has yet been made in the badge under the resolution named on pages 66 and 67 of this book. All communications relating to badges, buttons or pins must be addressed to Gen. J. F. Shipp, Quartermaster Gen'l U. C. V's. at Chattanooga, Tenn. He will furnish them upon a requisition made upon him by the Camp Commander, adjutant or Secretary or Quartermaster, at the following prices: gold plated thirty-five cents and solid gold at one dollar each. No department fee charged as heretofore, prices named cover the total cost of the badge.

Camps ordering can forward money with the requisition, or the badges will be sent by express C. O. D.]

[NOTE.—As there is apparent conflict between resolutions on pages 77 and 107, as to ladies wearing the badge; this matter will necessarily remain as now in force, only members of the U. C. V. in good standing to wear the badge, until the question is conclusively settled at the next Reunion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

OFFICIAL

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

Third Annual Meeting and Reunion

— OF THE —

United Confederate Veterans,

— HELD AT —

New Orleans, La., April 8th and 9th, 1892.

The Third Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, assembled at Washington Artillery Hall, New Orleans, La., on April 8th, at 10:30 A. M., with one hundred and seventy-two camps represented, of which one hundred and sixty-one were registered.

At 10:45, Gen. Gordon, accompanied by his staff, Lieut. Gen. W. L. Cabell, and other distinguished gentlemen, walked through the open ranks of the assembled veterans and took seats on the platform amidst deafening and prolonged applause. A few minutes later Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith appeared and was received with hearty cheers.

Then the band played "Dixie," and the "rebel yell" which greeted the first few strains shook the house until the rafters gave back answering echoes after the cheering had ceased.

In the centre of the large platform, arranged in the rear of the spacious building, sat Gen. Jno. B. Gordon; Commander in Chief; on his right was seated Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding Department East of the Mississippi, while on his left was seated Lieut. Gen. W. L. Cabell, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, each with their respective staff immediately surrounding them.

Also upon the platform was seated Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Major Gen. Wm. H. Jackson, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, Major Gen. J. J. Dickison, of Florida, Rev. Dr. Thos. R. Markham and other distinguished gentlemen.

Major Gen. W. J. Behan, representing the Louisiana Division, in a few well chosen words called the meeting to order, and then extended the hospitality of the city in the following address.

"*Comrades*—The honor of calling this convention together has devolved upon me, and on the part of the Louisiana Division of the United Confederate Veterans, I am pleased to welcome you to our camping ground, and hope you will carry off to your distant homes only pleasant recollections of this Reunion. [Applause.] Providence also joins us in giving you a welcome, for we have one of the most beautiful days that this beautiful climate can give. [Applause.]

"We hope to have your kindest attention and hearty assistance in the duties before us, and shall strive to make those duties as short as possible.

"There are many things to be done within to-day and to-morrow, and as it is known that many of you have come a great distance, you will want to go through your work as rapidly as possible, so that you can return as promptly as possible.

"We have here the Mayor of New Orleans, who will give you a welcome to the municipality over which he presides, but before he shall address you the chaplain-general, Rev. Dr. Thos. R. Markham, who is first in order, will open the convention with prayer." [Applause.]

Chaplain General Thos. R. Markham then offered the following prayer:

"Oh, Lord, our Lord, whose name is excellent in all the earth and who has set thy glory above the heavens. Thou doest thy will in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of earth, and none can stay thy hand or say unto thee what doest thou? Thou stillest the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves and the tumults of the people. And while, as to man, one generation goeth and another cometh, and there is none abiding, thy dominion is an everlasting dominion, and thy kingdom from generation to generation. And while we do fade as a leaf and fall before the moth, thou art the same and thy years shall not fail.

"And as, to thee, we give adoration and homage, for to thee belongeth power. We rejoice and give thanks that to thee also belongeth mercy, for thou renderest to every man according to his work. For knowing our frame and remembering that we are dust, thou considerest the imperfections of our endeavors. Therefore, would we ever fall into the hand of thy forbearing judgment and not into the hands of man; for, like as a father pitieth his children, so thou pitiest them that fear thee, and judgest them by the rightness of their aim and trueness of their purpose, whatever their errors in spirit or act or their sins of omission or commission.

"And looking back to that time, which, in our reunions, lives again, having in them its annual resurrections, its re-embodiment and renewal in our persons, we, thy servants, (and are not all thy servants the servants of thy will?) who were then constrained to say Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself, oh, God of Israel, the Saviour, can now say, It is the glory of God to conceal a thing. For now, though, here, "we see through a glass darkly," yet, as

of old, thou didst make known thy way to Moses and thine acts to the Children of Israel, so, to-day, through us, in thy dealings with us, in that past so dear and so sacred, in its records, its traditions and its memories, thy way is made known upon the earth and thy saving health among all nations.

"To day, recalling that hallowed past, we give thanks that thou gavest to this Southern land brave men and true women, whose devotion to duty, country and the right makes the memory of that country, our Confederacy, so ennobling a legacy. We thank thee for its principles, its precepts and its examples. We give thanks that its people came through the fire of trial, as fine gold purified by the flame.

"May our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths if we ever forget to make mention of their testimony to truth and righteousness. And may our children and our children's children, in all their generations, revere their names, their virtues and their valor, and keep green the memories of their high spirit, their brave words and heroic deeds.

"Make their lives our inspirations, and make us true scions of such a stock, so, that, if called upon, as they, to lay life, fortune and sacred honor" on altars of consecration and sacrifice, we and those who come after us, in their successive generations, may show that the same fire kindles their souls, the same blood courses through their veins, the same pulse throbs in their hearts.

"And as recollections sweet, tender and sad mingle with memories inspiring and exalting, and as there come to us "voices from the tomb sweeter than song, and a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living," may our love keep fresh and green, the recollections of comrades, whose forms, buried on their fields of honor, await the sounding of that trump, that shall waken them to life in the fields of glory.

"And grant, now, we beseech thee, thy blessing upon this assembly of United Confederate Veterans. As we have come together, as we trust, with one mind and one heart, to honor the past, to be true to the present to get wisdom for the future, we ask of thee to give us the spirit of counsel and of understanding. So endue us with wisdom from on high that, our deliberations and decisions, overruled by thy providence, may result in good, not only to our own part of this broad land, but be co-workers for good to our entire country. May our acts and those of like re-unions that shall follow, as we trust, to our remotest generations, prove fellow helpers, in enabling comrades of the North and comrades of the South and their posterity to dwell together, as citizens of the same country and descendants of a common ancestry, in a spirit of amity and unity.

"And to thy great name, the God from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift, to whom we look for the forgiveness of our sins, the renewing of our hearts, and the implanting of the hope of eternal life, to the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, be the praise; now and evermore. Amen!"

Gen. Wright Schaumburg; Adjutant General to Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Department East of the Mississippi, here called the attention of the chair to a delegation of Virginians, who were present without being regularly accredited delegates, and moved "that they be tendered the courtesies of the floor." So ordered, and Gen. Schaumburg was appointed a committee of one to escort the Virginians to seats of honor, and they were placed nearest the platform.

Gen. Cabell said that there were fully one-half of his (Texas) delegation who were unable to get seats on the floor of the convention, and he asked that accommodations be given them.

It was explained that the space allotted to the Texas delegation was found to be inadequate, but that the additional room would be provided at once, which was done.

Major Gen. Behau then introduced Hon. Jos. A. Shakspeare, Mayor of New Orleans, amid deafening applause.

Mayor Shakspeare said:

*"Comrades :—*It is my great pleasure to extend to you the hospitality of the city of New Orleans. That you are always welcome in New Orleans, goes without saying, but it is my happy privilege to extend to you a double welcome to-day. [Applause.]

"The bond of sympathy is explained when it is recalled that scarcely a battle was fought in the Confederacy in which Louisianians did not share an equal part with the brave, true soldiers of other States. [Applause.]

"I do not feel that I can greet you as strangers, but as one of our own family and hope that you will meet us in the same friendly spirit as brothers. [Applause.]

"Again I tender you the hospitality of the city of New Orleans and her generous hearted people, and hope your stay among us may be characterized with most pleasant happenings." [Applause.]

The chair appointed Comrade Emile J. O'Brien, of Washington Artillery Camp No. 15, Louisiana Division, sergeant-at-arms, with the following assistants:

LIST OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY CAMP No. 15—H. H. Baker, J. A. Blaffer, J. B. Grayson, P. B. Lynch, Jno. M. Watson.

ASSOCIATION ARMY OF TENNESSEE CAMP No. 2—Fendell Horn, Richard McCarthy, P. O. Guerin, Wm. H. Wright, Peter C. Gaffney, Martin A. Alley.

HENRY ST. PAUL CAMP No. 16—B. A. Barosse, Dennis Sullivan, Don Castro, James Lally.

VETERAN CONFEDERATE CAVALRY ASSOCIATION CAMP No. 9—Edward Harrison, J. W. Carnahan, Louis Lamb, Jno. T. Shearer, W. A. Stewart.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA CAMP No. 1—E. Borland, T. S. Barton, Jno. T. Purvis, Jos. Maes, R. Fletcher.

IBERVILLE CAMP No. 18—Chas. A. Brusle.

The Sergeant-at-Arms were directed to seat the Veterans, as specially designated by the location of their State bannerets, and as arranged by the local committee.

The chair then introduced the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. John B. Gordon, who was greeted with the wildest cheering and applause, and who received an ovation which has rarely if ever been equaled. When order had been restored, Gen. Gordon addressed the convention as follows:

*"General Behan, Mr. Mayor, Comrades and Fellow-Countrymen of Louisiana—*Two thoughts impress me as I stand in this presence—the abounding wealth of kindness and affection exhibited by this glorious people, and the utter poverty of words to express our appreciation. How shall we interpret to New Orleans and Louisiana the response made by our grateful hearts for this splendid reception. [Applause.]

"Here, in this progressive, commercial mart, gathered from far off cities towns and villages, from humble homes and farms; from cattle ranches and sheep walks of Texas; from red hills and black prairies and green pineries of the South, are the grizzled veterans of that once invincible and ever-immortal Confederate army. [Applause.]

"What means these honors to the shattered fragments of those mighty legions which once in the white smoke of the battle followed the plumes of Lee [applause], of the Johnstons, of Hood, of Forrest and of Jackson? [Applause.] There can be nothing of self-interest or of self-seeking in this demonstration. These gray haired soldiers of the sixties have brought to your midst neither merchandise, nor gifts, nor products to barter. They are too poor in this world's goods to excite cupidity or to arouse the hope of avarice. Neither are they the dispensers of political patronage to the subservient or ambitious. The very government to whose fortunes they gave their unpurchased allegiance is no more. [Applause.] The flag which they so often bore to apparently impossible victory has been furled forever. [Applause.] The cause of separate national existence which they so loyally loved and so grandly defended lives now only as a memory. [Applause.] The old order has passed and a new era has come. Blended now in one common citizenship and in one American brotherhood are the brave veterans of both those vast armies which once met and grappled each other in deadly combat, now and forever united in the ennobling pursuits of peace, and with their faces turned to the promising and pregnant future, they are resolved by their joint efforts to achieve for their common country a destiny higher and grander, if possible, than was ever anticipated or even hoped for by the founders of the republic. [Cheers.]

"The highest, the sole political ambition of these disbanded veterans of the Confederacy is to promote the welfare of their commonwealth, and to see this union of co-equal States progressive, prosperous, perpetual and forever free. [Applause.]

"What reasons therefore for these distinctive and special honors paid to these disbanded men—honors as generous, as spontaneous and royal as were ever accorded even in the hour of glory and triumph to conquering armies? [Applause.]

"There is, there can be but one explanation. It is the voluntary tribute of noble natures to the noblest of human passions. [Applause.] It is patriotism's offering to that band of unpaid patriots whose record for courage, for constancy, for consistency and consecration has never been surpassed, if ever equalled, either in the annals of peace or of war. [Applause.] It is the response, the rapturous response made by New Orleans and Louisiana to the question: 'What think you of the Confederate soldier, of his services, his valor and his devotion to principle?' [Applause.]

"I cannot say that I am surprised at the warmth, the depth and cordiality of this welcome, however unexpected and astonishing the extent and spontaneity and brilliancy of its exhibition. [Applause.]

"When in our last convention at Jackson the name of New Orleans was proposed as the place for this reunion, every competitor bowed before the superiority of her claims. [Applause.] Her leadership in the organization of our general brotherhood, her boundless hospitality, not less recognized and appreciated by all Americans than are her annual and splendid and unparelled pageants; her superb record in every epoch of our country's history proclaimed her at once not only the worthy metropolis of this great State, but the ideal city of the soldier and the pride of the South. [Applause.]

"But we are indebted not only to New Orleans, my comrades, but to Louisiana for this splendid greeting. And if there be in this sisterhood of States one name which can with truth be declared the very synonym of patriotism, that one is the name of Louisiana. [Cheers.] Before Jefferson had penned or our fathers had affixed their signatures to our immortal Declaration of Independence; before Boston had recorded in patriotic blood at Bunker Hill her ever memorable protest; before Henry had spoken or one blow had been struck for colonial freedom, the liberty loving representatives of Louisiana's parishes in convention assembled had issued their proclamation, which was equivalent to a declaration of independence. [Applause.]

"With historic accuracy and noteworthy justice America's great historian, the gifted Bancroft, has left upon record this splendid tribute to Louisiana, that here upon the banks of the Mississippi the flag of the republic was first unfurled on this continent. [Applause.]

"It mattered not whether Louisiana's allegiance was due to France or to America; it mattered not whether the flag she defended was the stars and stripes of the Union or the flaming cross of the Confederacy [applause]; it mattered not whether she was called to aid her Southern sisters in 1861, or later to endure with unexampled heroism the hardships and humiliations of conquest and of capture, or still later after the war to revolt in recognition of her duty to posterity against the imposition and usurpations of a government not of

her choosing and to shed her blood like water in these streets during the cruel crucifixion of reconstruction: whatever her fate or surroundings in all the dire emergencies of her history, her lofty spirit has risen to the supreme heights of duty's demand. [Applause.]

"Beautiful, delightful New Orleans! Proud and glorious Louisiana! We who have known, and loved, and honored you in the past, we, who are the living witnesses of your heroic sacrifices for freedom, we who are proud to claim kindred with such a people, bring to you the affectionate offering of your sister States, and lay at your feet the tributes of our grateful hearts." [Great and prolonged applause.]

During the delivery of Gen. Gordon's address, Lieut. Gen. Longstreet entered the hall and at his own request he made his way unannounced by the side entrance to prevent any interruption at that moment. He was quietly and unobtrusively shown to a seat upon the platform, with the other distinguished guests, and subsequently was greeted cordially by Gen. Gordon, and all present, and received a grand ovation from the old veterans.

The ceremonies preliminary to the reception of the veterans having been concluded, Gen. Gordon addressed the assemblage as follows:

"Comrades, the Third Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will now come to order and the proceedings of the convention will be conducted under the ordinary rules that pertain to parliamentary bodies. The Adjutant General will state what he now has for the pleasure of the convention."

Adjutant General Geo. Moorman was assisted by Gen. J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana, and Gen. D. R. Gurley, of Texas, as assistant Adjutant Generals and appointed Major E. T. Manning as his efficient reading and minute clerk, and Miss A. C. Childress as stenographer of the convention.

A motion was put and carried authorizing the chair to appoint two committees, of five each, one on credentials and the other on the order of business.

Gen. Wright Schaumburg moved that a committee of one from each State represented should be chosen by the delegates from the States to constitute a committee on resolutions, to which committee should be referred all resolutions submitted to the convention.

As an amendment it was moved by Gen. W. L. Thompson, of Texas, that the portion of the committee from the Trans-Mississippi Department should be appointed by Gen. Cabell, because of the inconvenience of getting delegates together, which was carried.

Gen. Cabell here arose and briefly stated that he was unwilling to assume the authority vested, but decidedly preferred Texas should make use of its right and select its own representatives on the committee on resolutions, which met with the chair's approval.

Capt. R. B. Coleman, as the representative of the Jeff Davis Camp, McAlester, Indian Territory, further moved to amend Gen.

Schaumburg's motion so as to include the four civilized nations of Indians on the committee. This also was adopted.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Chalaron moved a further amendment that the Division of the Northwest be included in the committees. The original motion as offered by Gen. Schaumburg, with amendments, was adopted.

Gen. Gordon, having previously announced that as soon as each State had made its selection the name of the representative chosen should be sent up to the chair for announcement to the convention, which instructions having been complied with, the Adjutant General read as follows:

Committee on Credentials—Major Gen. John C. Underwood (commanding Division of the Northwest), chairman; Col. E. M. Hudson, of Louisiana, Gen. W. M. Thompson, of Texas, Col. J. P. Hickman, of Tennessee, Col. Fred. L. Robertson, of Florida.

(Col. E. M. Hudson, was appointed chairman, he declined the chairmanship, when Gen. John C. Underwood was unanimously selected by the members of the committee to fill that position.)

Committee on Order of Business—Gen. B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, Gen. A. T. Watts, of Texas, Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, Gen. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia, Gen. Jos. R. Davis, of Mississippi.

Committee on Resolutions—Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, chairman; Col. J. M. Harrell, of Arkansas, Gen. Rufus Barringer, of North Carolina, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, Capt. Jno. L. Galt, of Indian Territory, Capt. Jos. F. Johnston, of Alabama, Capt. Geo. B. Guild, of Tennessee, Gen. Wm. Miller, of Florida, Judge W. L. Delaney, of Kentucky, Gen. Jno. Glynn, Jr., of Louisiana, Major Gen. John C. Underwood, Division of the Northwest, Gen. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia.

Gen. J. F. Shipp, of N. B. Forrest Camp, Tennessee, moved that the chairman of each delegation present should present their credentials to the Committee on Credentials for verification, and so expedite matters.

Gen. Cabell moved that the adjutant general of each command be requested to furnish the names of their respective camps to the Committee on Credentials.

A short recess was ordered. On reassembling the chair said:

"I take great pleasure in announcing and introducing Major General Geo. Stuart, commanding Division of Maryland, to have him participate in the proceedings of this meeting, and I want to say for him that he is worthy of the highest seat you have in your hearts."

Cries of "Stuart!" "Stuart!" filled the air as he went forward and took his place on the platform.

"The chair also has the pleasure to announce the presence of Major General Richard Hoke, commanding Division of North Carolina, the "Tar Heel State," and Major General Ellison Capers, com-

manding Division of South Carolina, who are cordially invited to seats on the platform."

The major generals named mounted the platform besides the chairman amidst the wildest enthusiasm. When order was restored, the chair proceeded with the regular order of business. Gen. J. F. Shipp again reverted to the importance of the chairman of each delegation furnishing the credentials from each State to the Committee on Credentials to facilitate the intelligent action of that body.

Gen. Cabell differed somewhat with Gen. Shipp, as many of the camps had not qualified neither in bringing their dues with them, nor in sending them within the limited time since their application had been forwarded, on account of the remoteness of their location. The very fact of the camps having sent representatives should be sufficient evidence of the sincerity of their purpose and they would answer to their call just as they had always come up to the scratch during the war. If their credentials were not here it was because they could not get here. He deemed it advisable for the adjutant general of each State to furnish the names of the camps under his jurisdiction to the Committee on Credentials.

The chairman of the credential committee announced that Gen. Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans, had a list of credentials which had been furnished to him, and that the lists as turned over by him to the committee would be carefully examined, which lists were complete in so far as they contained the name of every camp and the number of delegates allowed, and conformed to the written law of the constitution.

Gen. Cabell again suggested the propriety of a list of delegates from each Camp being furnished to the committee by the adjutant general of each division, thus enabling those camps whose credentials had not reached Gen. Moorman, the Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans, by course of mail to secure their franchise.

Gen. J. F. Shipp, commander N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn. moved, as a substitute: That in cases where credentials had not been presented to Gen. Moorman, the Adjutant General, that the chairmen of the several delegations be authorized to present them to the Committee on Credentials."

Gen. Cabell thought that the substitute would more fully cover his motion, which he withdrew, and the substitute was adopted.

All pertinent matter in the hands of the Adjutant General was handed the chairman of the Committee on Credentials, when executive session was immediately commenced in an adjoining room.

The Committee on Resolutions, after admonition from the chair as to the gravity of their duties, adjourned to assume the obligations imposed.

The chair then announced that all resolutions must first be sent to the desk to be read to the convention and then formally referred to the committee.

Gen. J. A. Chalaron introduced a resolution on behalf of the Louisiana Division, U. C. V., looking to the preservation of our history, written by a committee, giving an impartial account of our great struggle; to be used in instructing the youths of the South. (This resolution was made verbally, the written form having been mislaid, and Gen. Chalaron requested permission to hand it in when found.)

The chair, in placing the foregoing resolution before the convention, expressed the greatest satisfaction that such an important factor in the perpetuation of the name and great sacrifices made by the noble people of the South should have been introduced to the serious consideration of this assemblage, and though not formally placed before it, strongly recommended that it also go to the Committee on Resolutions for action, which was so ordered.

The chair remarked that it was a great pleasure to announce to the United Confederate Veterans that the camps from Alabama in convention assembled, had unanimously elected as their major general for the State of Alabama, Gen. J. T. Holtzelaw.

The following resolutions were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

By comrade Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, of Tennessee: Resolution requesting the chairman of this convention to designate one person from each of the States and territories, etc., represented, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the several governors and legislatures to grant to Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis a pension during her lifetime, etc.

It was, however, deemed expedient, so as to be in proper shape for presentation to the legislatures of the various States, that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which amendment was offered by comrade Smith, of Alabama. An additional amendment was made to pass the resolution simply as the sense of the meeting, and then refer it to the Committee on Resolutions for any alterations that might be deemed necessary.

Gen. Jos. R. Davis, of Mississippi, as a delegate from the State which had been the home of ex-President Davis, moved to sustain the resolution by a standing vote; the latter motion was put and carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm, after which it was referred to the committee for revision.

The pleasure of the convention was made apparent in a resolution to send a copy of the foregoing, with amendments, to each governor of the States named, with a request that he submit it to the legislature with his endorsement. Adopted unanimously.

By Major Gen. John Glynn, Jr., on behalf of the Louisiana Division, U. C. V., Camp No. 2, and its adoption recommended by said camp, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Constitution to remedy certain defects, perfect a new constitution and by-laws, and to better organize and perpetuate the U. C. V. Association.

By Major Gen. John Glynn, Jr., on behalf of the Louisiana Division, Camp No. 2, U. C. V., with their approval, amending Article

2 of the Constitution, authorizing the appointment of Brigadier Generals whenever necessary; Article 5, relative to dues; Article 3, relative to limiting each member to representation from one camp only.

Resolution was offered by Mr. Robert Campbell, of Yazoo, City Camp, (which was submitted through courtesy as he was not a delegate,) asking an address or petition be sent to the governors of all the Southern States and Territories, providing for the passage of an appropriation for the maintenance of an Institute for Confederate Veterans, and that a committee of thirteen be appointed to formulate such address or petition.

Comrade W. T. Cluverius, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution for the changing and altering of the present badge of the United Confederate Veterans. He asked that it be reduced in size one-sixteenth of an inch, and that the letters "U. C. V." be inscribed upon it, and that as altered and changed the badge be registered in the office of the Librarian at Washington, D. C. The resolution was prompted because of the vast imitations of the badge as now worn.

A resolution was submitted by comrade H. L. Bentley, of Abilene Camp, Texas, to make some changes in the constitution, which latter motion the chair turned over to the Committee on Resolutions without being read to the convention.

Comrade W. H. Brooker, of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, of San Antonio, Texas introduced a resolution requesting the general commanding to appoint eleven ladies in Southern States to look after the graves of our heroes who lie in northern soil, and to devise ways and means to embellish these sacred spots, and to raise suitable monuments over their dust, and to otherwise perpetuate the memories of those "unreturning braves."

By comrade W. H. Brooker, resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee on Statistics and History for the collection, compilation and publication of the true record of Confederate soldiers enlisted in the late war.

By comrade W. D. Chipley, of Camp Ward, Confederate Veterans of Florida, resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to select a proper and truthful history for use in the public schools in the South.

Here Gen. Gordon stated that the time had arrived for the veterans to form in line and march to the French Opera house, where the Hon. Jno. W. Daniel, the orator of the day, would deliver the annual oration. It was further announced that the convention would reassemble at 7:30 p. m., when the report of the Committee on Credentials and other business of the Association would be considered and acted upon, and a full attendance was therefore earnestly requested.

The veterans then assembled by delegations on St. Charles street, according to instructions, and marched four abreast to the French Opera House, to hear the oration of the Hon. Jno. W. Daniel, of Virginia.

[NOTE.—This master-piece is inserted here in the proceedings in the order in which it was delivered, as it should be in the possession of every camp, of every veteran, and will be preserved as one of the most cherished household treasures of every Southern home.—ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

ORATION OF SENATOR DANIEL.

Gen Gordon then introduced the orator of the day, as follows:

*"Ladies, Comrades, my Confederate Countrymen—*The delightful experiences which have stirred the tenderest and profoundest depths of my sensibilities are now to be heightened and intensified by the privilege accorded me of introducing to you the glorious representative of old Virginia. [Applause.] I present to you my friend, your friend, a superb soldier, a golden-hearted gentlemen, the unrivalled orator, John W. Daniel, of Virginia."

Who, after an almost unparalleled ovation, spoke as follows:

"Gen. Gordon, comrades, soldiers of the army and navy of the Confederate States and fair women of the South. [Cheers.]

In the Hebrew and Arabian legends concerning Nimrod, "the mighty hunter" of old, it is recounted that Abraham, the patriarch, was called before him, and Nimrod, the King, said unto him:

"Let us worship the fire."

"Rather the water that quenches the fire," said Abraham.

"Well, the water."

"Rather the clouds that carry the water."

"Well, the clouds."

"Rather the wind that scatters the clouds."

"Well, the wind."

"Rather man, for he withstands the winds," answered Abraham.

It is not as a worshipper of the fire, or of any of the material elements and powers of the earth that I have come to meet you here to-day—you, who were once citizens of a land, soldiers of an army, that live only in the memories of days that have vanished.

It is rather as the respecter, and lover of my fellow-men—of you men of the South—who have withstood the wind; withstood it when it raged through the flames of battle, and when it moaned over the wastes of death, devastation and defeat. Man, created but a little lower than the angels, and reflecting his Maker's image in the majesty of his countenance and the beautiful genius of his mind, is the link between the earth and the heavens of which he dreams; and if the patriarch, by successive steps, led the King to realize his superiority over the forces of nature and to the contemplation of nature's God, so have you, once soldiers of the South—so have you made mankind realize your superiority over the caprices of fortune and the decrees of fate, and your firm reliance in that Providence which holds men and nations in its keeping.

THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

Brilliant as are the annals of the Southern land, from the days of the Revolutionary War to the present time, there are no pages in its history which bespeak the stern, enduring stuff of its manhood and the beautiful piety of its womanhood as do those which relate to its rising up from the prostration of civil strife, and its restoration to social prosperity and political liberty. Self-respect in deep adversity, self-containment under harshest trial; self-assertion under vast discouragement; patient toil under hard conditions; magnanimity under keen exasperation; faith in God and His justice, though the heavens fall—these traits have marked this people; and by their exercise the fires of hatred have been quenched, the rains that refresh have been gathered, the clouds of gloom have been scattered; the storms of evil-fortune have been withstood.

The glory of the Confederate soldier is in the fact that he went forth from the people's homes to the field of battle, and back to those homes from the field of battle; that he suffered for a people's cause, without pay; that he carried a people's standard, without rewards; and that when all was lost, save honor, he worked as he fought, with his whole soul, and achieved victories of peace that outshine all the fields of war.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN HISTORY.

The Confederate States of America live only in history.

There they will live forever in the dignity of honest purpose and high principle, and in the grandeur of heroic sacrifice. They are resplendent in the virtues of the people that ordained them. They were made immortal by the brave deeds done for them.

With all the crimes of falsehood that history is guilty of, one crime it is without capacity to commit—so does human nature rebel against it—it can never bring stigma, contempt or shame upon a people who bravely fight for Liberty and Independence. You, surviving comrades, are but a fragment of the band that did this thing: fought for Liberty and Independence. These words stand upright and alone. No adjective may prop their firm footing. No epithet can strike them down.

Some say it is better for mankind in the long run that the South failed. None but God can tell. Some say it were wiser had it never attempted to set up for itself. None but God can tell. Whether for better, whether for worse, that we dared the great enterprise of making a new nation, such is the merit of Liberty and Independence that they condone all errors of judgment and glorify all fair deeds done for their sake. Mankind honors you for two things: first, because you offered your lives with your faith to your country's cause; second, because you were honest, honorable, chivalrous and brave. I greet you with reverence and love. To have stood with you in the thin gray line is the proudest memory of my life, to meet you once again is a joy tender and inexpressible.

Did I follow my heart's first prompting now, I would recall the men and incidents of the days we spent together. I see in retrospect the Washington Artillery or the Louisiana Guard Artillery go rattling to the front, and hear again their pealing guns. I see again the lines of Hayes and Stafford go sweeping by to the charge, and hear over the rattling musketry their ringing cheers. Did I follow the bent of the genius of these times I would speak of the material progress of the South, of its mines and minerals, of its crops and herds, of its railway systems, its mighty contributions to commerce, and its multiplying furnaces and factories, but I have chosen rather to pay a tribute to its character and its history.

SOUTHERN CHARACTER AND HISTORY THE SOUTH'S GREAT POSSESSIONS.

These are its great possessions. We live in a generation that is so busy with to-day's spursuits that it thinks but little of yesterday and its lessons. But the greatest wealth of the South is not in its material resources, great as they are. It is in the virtue of its people.

I would not give the memory of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Bragg, Polk, Ewell, Hardee, Breckinridge, Pat Cleburne, Dick Taylor, Hood, Price, McCullough, Semmes, D. H. and A. P. Hill, Stuart, Forrest, Morgan, Ashby. I would not give the memories of these dead warriors and their compeers for all your mines and fields.

I would not give the character and fame of the Confederate private soldier for the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. I would not for my own part exchange the fact that I, too, was an humble soldier of my people for all the gold and silver piled up in the treasury vaults, for the proudest crest in the heraldy of knighthood, nor for the grandest crown that ever sparkled on a monarch's brow.

FOUR YEARS.

The Confederate soldier lived, moved and had his being within the brief space of four years. These four years flame across the sky of history with the brilliancy of a comet. They were years of undimmed glory.

There was no Confederate before 1861 and there was none after 1865. The Confederacy marked its boundaries with your bayonets. It flashed into the family of nations like a sword from its scabbard—it vanished from the family of nations like a sword returned to its scabbard. Its birth was registered and its epitaph written in the blood of the brave. It was born, it lived and it died amidst the roll of drums, the blast of bugles, the rattle of musketry and the thunders of cannon. Its Constitution was dissolved in the flame of war. Its flag fell to rise no more. Its institutions perished. When the sun rose after Appomattox there was a new heaven and a new earth. And the old South lay dead in majesty.

THE OLD SOUTH.

It lies far off in the bygone years under the cypress trees and the ivy vines, with a broken shaft upon its tragic

tomb. It was a land of true men and modest women. It lay aside from the great highways, beaten down with the tread of the myriads following westward the star of empire. On the broad acres of its plantations were the homes of its people. In groves and fields and by pure waters were its altars. Its population was not crowded in tenement houses. It had few cities, and of them New Orleans, Richmond, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah were the greatest. Commerce and manufactures had not kept pace with agriculture. It had little or no shipping. There were but three rolling mills in the entire South, but agriculture flourished. Cotton, sugar and rice fields, corn, wheat and tobacco fields were its great resources. It had universities, colleges and schools of high grade. Its scientists were eminent. Its statesmen were imbued with the philosophies that spring from contemplation. Its jurists were filled with the spirit of equity; its soldiers with the spirit of patriotism; its people were filled with the high martial spirit of their race, softened by the spirit of Christianity. Wealth was more evenly distributed than in most modern nations. There were few beggars, few millionaires, no monopolists, but many gentlemen. In no land was merit more readily recognized, and in none was its passage to wealth, to position and distinction less impeded. Marriage was a sacrament. There were few divorces. Its women shrank from the avocations of publicity, but they made home lovely, happy and sacred. Its society possessed elegance, refinement and dignity. Its public life was but little stained with public scandals. The incontinence of a public officer was rare, and, when it occurred, damning. Its men were men counting honor more than life or riches.

THE ELEVATION OF THE BLACK MAN.

It had a peculiar institution, slavery. I will not discuss it further than to say, that whatever else the war did, it vindicated the beneficence of the institution to the subject race. Our own race found the black man a wanderer in the wilderness and gave him a home; it found him naked and clothed him; it found him a savage, a cannibal, and a heathen and it made him a Christian; it found him muttering a gibberish and gave him a language; it found him empty-minded and it filled him with instruction. When he ceased to be a slave, so had he been elevated from his barbarous state that he was declared fit to assume the great prerogatives and responsibilities of an American citizen. What prouder monument could there be to the civilization and humanizing genius of a people?

THE OLD SOUTH AND THE UNION.

The old South had done much for and had gloried in the Union. The War of the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico and the Texas revolution had each of them been led by a Southern general. The fabric of the Union had been woven, as it were, largely by Southern hands. The territory north of the Ohio to the great lakes, the territory of Louisiana, stretching to

Oregon, the territory contained in the acquisition of Texas altogether constituting three-fourths of the United States, was chiefly the fruitage of measures framed and deeds done by Southern leaders, Andrew Lewis, George Rogers Clark, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor. The genius of Democracy that filled the Southern heart was quaffed from the fountain of American independence and the patriotic traditions that inflamed its fancy were those of our grand American story.

THE CONFEDERATE LAND.

We turn our faces to the past. There arises before us a land as fair as any that ever dawned on human vision. It stretches from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Its western frontier lays far in the woods beyond the Mississippi. Its eastern and southern coast is washed for two thousand miles by the Atlantic wave. Four of the original colonies of Great Britain, which proclaimed themselves at Philadelphia in 1776 to be free and independent States are embraced within it—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. To them are added Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri divide between it and its Northern neighbor. On its map you may read the names of Alamance, where American freemen first defied the power of the English King before Concord or Bunker Hill were heard of; of Mecklenburg, where first was sounded the note of independence before the proclamation of Philadelphia; of Williamsburg, where the first Democratic convention in America was held and the first State declared its independence. There, too, you may read the names of Moultrie, Camden, Cowpens, King's Mountain, Savannah and Charleston. There you may see Yorktown, where Cornwallis gave up the ghost of conquest, leaving his sword to Washington. There you may see New Orleans, upon soil which Jefferson negotiated from the empire of Napoleon to the republic of Washington, where the fierce Democracy of Tennessee and Kentucky, led by Andrew Jackson, gave the quietus to the veteran regulars of Great Britain the same who later won the glories of Waterloo. There at the Alamo in the Lone Star State, you may read the grandest epitaph of history, where

"Sparta had its Messenger—the Alamo had none".

There you may see, too, Bentonville and Appomattox, where valor, unawed by fate, paid to its flag the last salute and flaunted the colors of victory over the precipice of surrender.

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this land had been made in the image of the Constitution of the United States. But it contained some improvements. It represented the advanced thought of a progressive people, expert in constitution making. There is the same division of powers, legislative, judicial and executive; the same organization of Senate and House of Representatives; there is the same reservation of

powers not delegated to the general government, nor prohibited "to the States respectively, or to the people." There are the same apportionment of representation and direct taxation by adding to numbers three-fifths of other persons, meaning slaves. There are the same muniments of civil and religious liberty. The ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States which were framed by Massachusetts and subsequently adopted, had been embodied as an integral part of it. The main differences between it and the Constitution of the United States, were that no bounty could be granted and no tax levied to foster any branch of industry. No appropriation for internal improvements could be made except aids to navigation, the removals of obstructions from rivers and the improvement of harbors. It was less monarchical than its prototype. The President could hold office but for six years and was made ineligible to a second term. It recognized African slavery just as the Constitution of the United States recognized it, and repeats its fugitive slave law in identical language, but unlike that Constitution it did not procrastinate the interdiction of the slave trade, but once for all and forthwith forbade it. It was the freest Constitution that has ever been adopted by the English speaking race.

THE CONFEDERATE PRINCIPLES AMERICAN.

The Confederate principles were three-fold: first, local self-government represented by the sovereignty of the State; second, race purity represented by the sovereignty of the race; third, the union of States represented by a confederated, union and constitution.

Let all, then, realize and contemplate this fact, that there was not a single principle appearing in Confederate history that had not existed, and did not contemporaneously exist, in the Constitution and history of the United States. The revolution of the Confederacy did not dislodge or controvert a single idea or institution that underlay the independence, the freedom and the constitutional fabric of the American Union. There was no difference between the Confederate States and the United States in respect to those things which made or was the fruit of the revolution of 1776.

The new swarm of bees that comes forth from the old hive in spring follows the queen bee, and builds its hexagon cells and stores its honey just like the old hive. The Confederate swarm of 1861 followed its queen bee of independence and built its cells just like the old rebel swarm of 1776.

THE CONFEDERATE PEOPLE.

The Confederate people were Americans, all—in blood, in history, in principle, in habitation—descendants for the most part of the early pioneers and from the purest and gentlest strains of the English yeomen blood. They discerned the rights of man with as clear an eye and upheld them with as firm a hand as any that ever dared the wilderness or the wave or the imminent deadly breach to grasp the fruits of nature or to erect the shrines of conscience.

The Anglo-Saxon stock in the British isles had been stimulated and brightened by the blood of the conquering Norman. The English stock of the South had been invigorated by an infusion of the sturdy Scotch-Irish blood, and enlivened and illumined by a strain from the chivalrous vivacious and polished blood of France.

The painter Turner had painted a picture that seemed to him too somber. He paused, and then threw upon it a radiant touch of red, which illumined the canvas. This is what the Norman did for England and the French for the South.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR WAS A TERRITORIAL QUARREL.

The Confederate war was distinctly a territorial quarrel. The South wanted a "United States of America," to be named "Confederate States," to distinguish it from the northern confederacy, and to consist of Southern States with homogenous institutions; and the North wanted but one "United States of America," to comprehend the half continent. The Northern swarm wanted to keep one hive and the Southern swarm wanted two hives. One or two? This was the question.

WHY THE CONFEDERATE WAR?

You ask then, "Why the Confederate war?" "Why did North and South fall out?" I answer, "African slavery."

Who are responsible for African slavery? All of our ancestors, English and American; all of our contemporaries, Northern and Southern. Not a section, not a country, but a race. The English enslaved the African in order to profit thereby. Kings and Queens and Cabinets took stock in the slave trade. South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia sternly protested against it. Our Declaration of Independence in 1776 made it an accusation against the English crown. Every Northern State and every Southern State then alike yielded to it. There was no free State when the United States adopted their Constitution; but slave States organized by it a union of slavery. If it were wrong all were guilty, for all put it in the Federal Constitution and swore to support it, and the fugitive slave law in the Constitution found its germ in the earlier action of the united colonies of New England.

HOW SLAVERY PRODUCED WAR.

Slavery produced war because it soon differentiated Northern and Southern society. The North did not refuse to prolong slavery for moral reasons: but because, first, it was not profitable in mechanical labors; second, it competed with free labor; third, the South wanted free trade, because slavery made it agricultural, and the North wanted high tariffs, because of its mechanical and manufacturing conditions. We hear the cry now against competition with the pauper labor of Europe. That cry was antedated by clamor against competition with the slave labor of the South. The South had received slavery from the imposition of tyranny; it continued it from necessity. It knew not what to do with it but

to keep it; it was, "between the devil and the deep sea." The slaves were too numerous to transport. Free them and free suffrage would follow, and with free suffrage race conflict.

RACE PURITY.

Just before the war a citizen of New Orleans wrote a pamphlet entitled, "A Separate Nationality vs. The Africanization of the South," by W. H. Holcombe. It showed how abolition was coming, and how through it would come from free suffrage, race conflict, confusion and anarchy. The author lives yet. He has seen every word of his prophecy fulfilled. The old South had its alternative: Africanization or a separate Confederacy. It drew its sword for independence and race sovereignty, and so died.

WHAT WILL HISTORY SAY OF US?

"What will they say of us at home?" the confederate said to himself, as he slept at night before the batteries he would charge at dawn, or saw the long lines come gleaming in. What home thought and thinks of him he knows full well, and is content, and yet he asks now what will history say of us and of the confederate cause?

At Appomattox, when General Lee had resolved to save further effusion of blood, and to treat for surrender, one of his attendants passionately exclaimed: "Oh, general! what will history say of the surrender of the army in the field?" "Yes, I know," he answered. "Yes, I know they will say hard things of us; they will not understand how we were overwhelmed by numbers; but that is not the question, colonel; the question is, is it right to surrender this army? If it is right, then I will take all the responsibility."

NO CONFEDERATE TRAITOR.

Just history will say—aye, history has said—there was no treason in being a confederate. No more loyal hearted people ever trod the earth than those who bore the confederate arms. The epithet "traitor" was the mere passionate froth of wordy conflict. Actions speak louder than words. They are the only things that signify in history. And the United States never at any time treated the confederates as traitors. It recognized their belligerent rights. It exchanged prisoners of war. It deliberately, purposely, wisely abandoned all effort to prosecute for treason. The federation system is dual. The citizen could only be a citizen of the United States by being a citizen of a state. He swore to support the constitution of his state; and by the action of his state became a party to the constitution of the United States. The right to alter or abolish government was at the base of state government and of federal government alike—a fundamental principle to which they both owed their being. The state could not possibly commit treason. It is a personal act. It would be absurd to say that the citizen could be hung for treason for not obeying his state, which decided one way, and hung for treason if he did not obey the federal government, the two governments differ-

ing. If not so, a man would be predestined to be hung anyway if state and federal government quarreled. This was absurd. The fact is, until the war it could not be determined whether the paramount allegiance was due to the central or local power. Our fathers had left the question open, fearing to attempt to close it. It was a question of fact rather than of law, for the law was silent, and the jury of nearly three millions of men decided the fact their way according to the majority of bullets which were made to vote *viva voce*. And sometimes I am quite sure they voted very loud.

Daniel Webster in his oration at Bunker Hill declared that after a revolt has levied a regular army, and fought a pitched battle, its champions even if defeated cannot be tried and convicted as traitors. If this be true where technical law is undoubtedly violated, how must the case stand where the question of technicality is itself in issue? Let our two thousand battles give the answer.

LESSONS OF THE CONFEDERACY—PEACE.

Your work was not lost, your sacrifice was not vain. You have taught the world great lessons and have yourselves learned great lessons. You have taught peace. The iron is melted and then it is made harder than ever into steel. Peace was broken and then peace was cemented stronger than before. What England learned through the battles of eight hundred years were learned in four years. We do everything in America on a magnificent scale, and when it is done it is done. With the flash of a sword we silenced the conflict of eight centuries. You taught peace in making war, in finding it vain to your ends but turning it to the accomplishment of grand aims for the future of our country and mankind. War was not inevitable in the possibilities of nature, but it was inevitable in the possibilities of the generation that made it. The forces conducing to it had accumulated for generations. Small minds attribute the war to politicians. The politicians on both sides went forward because the people pressed them. When the snows of the Alps are piled up, a whi-per may pour the avalanche down the mountain side. If our race had been wiser, and riper, and greater they might have settled every issue by the arbitration of council. The value of all the Southern slaves was not equal to the blood of one brave soul that perished; but when war became inevitable and arbitrament could not be reached, then the vindication of character was worth the blood of all that perished, and all of us, whether we be Northern or Southern, can stand to-day upon a higher plane and contemplate a grander prospect than if we had deferred or suppressed issues when they demanded settlement.

A LESSON OF COMMERCE.

Commerce was the conquerer. It rose in rebellion against slavery. Commerce is the great nexus of nations—the builder of union, the organizer of empire. It led Columbus to discover Amer-

ica, seeking a short passage to the Indies. Commerce freed America protesting against a tax restriction. The tea thrown into Boston harbor infused multitudinous seas and all the airs of heaven, and drunk in by all nations, fills them with desire for unrestricted commerce. It is battling to-day in Washington. Mountains and rivers and valleys and oceans are the great politicians of the universe. When lawyers said that secession was all legal and well the Mississippi river, the Rocky Mountains, the Alleghanies, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Mississippi Valley sat in session as a supreme court and quashed the plea. Commerce was bailiff and cried come into court. It wanted no custom house between Northern manufactures and Southern markets. It wanted no barrier between the grain fields of the Northwest and the delta of the Mississippi. Not cotton, not slavery, not the Declaration of Independence, not the Constitution, but commerce was king. It wanted the continent for its shop, keeping with freedom to buy and sell at all the bargain counters. Napoleon turned up his lip at the English as a "race of shopkeepers" before Waterloo, and the shopkeepers turned up their lips at him at Waterloo. The British soldiers have been the fore-runners of the English merchant all over the world. The drumbeat that follows the sunrise is the summons to business.

The clause in our Federal Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States and foreign nations is the vetebræ of that instrument. Like Aaron's rod it is swallowing up all the others. It was the rod that swallowed up the Confederacy. It is the rod that now is building levees on the Mississippi that it may roll onward unvexed to the sea.

IDEAS OPPOSED TO THE CONFEDERACY.

Gen. Robert E. Lee said: "Judge your enemy from his standpoint if you would be just," and again, "God disposes, let this satisfy us." Shall we not rise to this high plane of equity, and to this great confidence in him who orders our being? If great ideas underlay the Confederacy, great ideas also underlay opposition to it, and all the ideas of the times were American. You were defeated because you were outnumbered and overweighed, and because the weight of modern thought brought up the heaviest guns against you. You were not outgeneraled nor outfought. The tendencies of social movement are (1) to the equality of man, (2) the consolidation of States and interests, (3) the integrity of empire and (4) the assimilations of peoples. The syllogisms of logic and the technicalities of legal pleading take subordinate part in great movements of nations. Great causations underlie all great events and phrases of exposition and argument are the mere state costumes for greater things than they. Nature made a map of a great empire in the territory of the Union. Our rivers flow from the Rocky Mountains on the one side and the Alleghanies on the other inward to the Mississippi Valley. Great oceans sweep around this empire and the Father of Waters

flowing through its centre pours its commerce into the Gulf and the great ships bear it to the world. The tides of immigration followed the rivers and poured like them into one great basin and the Mississippi furnished their exit. These tides of immigration, with a race instinct like our own, avoided the South, and moving on shores of Northern latitude, imbibed Northern jealousy of and antagonism to African slavery. Nature is indivisible. Race instinct is imperishable. Slavery was ephemeral. Look up at the stars! There is no band around Orion. There are no boundary lines between the constellations. Nature made here the mold of Union. Destiny fashioned into it the plastic clay. God rules amidst the wrecks and ruins of history. The instincts of men are the tools He works with. "God disposes, let this satisfy us." We abide His decree.

IDENTITIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

Underneath local policies, individual interests and transient conditions, the war disclosed the strong identities of thought and aspiration and method and custom of the Anglo-American nation. Probe to the bottom of the Northern heart, and white supremacy in fields of labor is found to be its stirring, moving, moral animus. Probe to the bottom of the Southern heart, and white supremacy is found to be its similar animus. Race followed race instinct on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. The Northern scions of the white race would have no dark rivals in bleeding Kansas and Nebraska, and no competitors of free labor in the Southern plantations. The Southern scions of the race feared and fought against the rivalry of the black race for political power. The same thought was in both breasts. The political methods were the same. As the American colonies merged into independence through secession from union with the British Empire, so the Southern Confederacy merged into secession from another union with the creeds and words of the fathers upon its lips. As our British ancestors fought against secession when interest prompted; so did the North when interest prompted. When secession was backed by natural influences and strong powers it won. When it came in contact with the natural suggestions and the traditional thirst for union, it lost. But while our forefathers changed the fundamental principles of government and repudiated ancient dynasties and institutions which had nursed their infancy, the South changed neither principles of government nor administrative forms. President and Cabinet and Congress were on one side, and President and Cabinet and Congress on the other. As no two people were more alike, and no two impulses to action more alike; as no two constitutions were more alike, so no two armies were more alike than those which faced each other during the Confederate war. They spoke the same language; they were mainly of the same people and lineage and antecedents; they loved the same institutions; they sought for the most part the same laws; they drilled by the same tactics; they moved by the same evolutions.

They had the same organization from the General-in-Chief to the corporal of the guard. They fought pretty much with the same weapons, and, just between you and me, the most of the weapons that the old Confederates had were borrowed from Brother Jonathan—and that, too, behind his back—when he was moving and looking the other way. In their shirt sleeves no man could have told the difference between a Union and a Confederate soldier. It was a family quarrel, between a big brother and a little one, and like most little brothers we got the worst of it.

A LESSON OF LIBERTY.

You have taught a lesson of liberty. The capacity of a people for freedom was never more clearly demonstrated. War is autocratic and monocratic. Government in war runs to despotism. The laws are said to be silent because war generally has but one law—force. Our forefathers won liberty by first abandoning liberty for war. They made Washington a dictator before they made him President, and then had not France plucked the drowning liberty of America by the locks, who knows what story might substitute that of Yorktown?

The Confederate States never stooped to conquer. The proud young republic never condescended to a dictator's sway. Jefferson Davis never deviated a hair's breadth from the plum line of a constitutional President. They refused to accept compensation for their slaves from President Lincoln as the price of surrender. This was because it was not a venal war for property, but a spiritual war for the ascendancy of principle and the purity of blood. They refused to accept the interference of foreign powers upon the conditions of abolition for the like reason. They died with heads up, budging not an inch from their principles, died in the battle line bleeding with a thousand wounds.

A LESSON OF DEMOCRACY.

You taught a lesson of democracy. The Confederate soldier was the Confederate citizen, a citizen to the edge of battle, a citizen again after battle, a citizen even during the battle. You elected your own officers with voting booths in camps. You had free ballots and fair counts at the cannon's mouth, pulling lanyards with one hand, casting ballots with the other. Accomplished in the habitudes of free men, you were statesmen with muskets, philosophers wielding sabers, husbandmen on horseback. Democrats, Republicans, approving the sufficiency of our Democratic methods and our American institutions for every exigency of war as of peace. Let Kings ponder that war and cease to prate of the necessity of crowns and scepters. Let the war lord of Germany who proclaims the King's will the supreme law, amid anarchical uprisings and standing armies—let him see how a people can hurl their thunderbolts without war lords and Czars and Emperors, and how they can turn back to home and shop and plow and anvil when war is ended.

Let hereditary aristocracy and corporate monopolists and the barons of gold—let them behold a land that had no aristocrats, but only they who were brave and true counted as the best.

Confederate officer and Confederate soldier were but the testaments of that brotherhood which in honor prefers one another. They ate together, slept together, fought together; the officer led the soldier by the soldier's command, and the soldier followed, needing no command. Confederates were brothers.

LESSON OF FINANCE.

The war taught a great lesson in finance, and I am candid to say the Northern statesmen, trained to commercial ideas, surpassed the Southern in financial genius. Brother Jonathan always was a keener hand at the game of dollars than Johnny Reb. Finance is an experimental science, not an exact one, and dollars are such delicate and weighty things that nations are too timid to experiment, except under the stress of circumstances. The North invented two things, the national banks and greenback legal tender notes, which supplied them the sinews of war. The South, under a greater stress of circumstances, invented neither an efficient banking system nor a legal tender paper currency. Money is the blood of business. The North poured its blood into the veins of business and conquered. We, the South, perished from financial inanition. The North, by its financial policy, contributed a vast store to the permanent knowledge of mankind.

The Confederacy never made its dollar a legal tender. The Confederate note was an orphan. It soon became an outcast. Nations learn only from experience. Let the future profit by the experience of the past.

A LESSON OF GENERALSHIP.

The South, I think, surpassed the North in generalship, and it contributed illustration of two great ideas to military science which are also added to the permanent store of knowledge of mankind. First, that cavalry used as mounted riflemen in great bodies are the efficient agencies of great campaigns. Stuart, Hampton, Forrest, Ashby, Morgan, Shelby and Wheeler proved themselves not only great generals upon the field of battle, but great in the larger sense, that they developed the use of great bodies of horsemen as mounted infantry in a more efficient manner than ever used before.

The greatest cavalry battles of the war were Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, where Stuart met Pleasanton. At its close Pleasanton retired, beyond the Rappahannock, and Trevelyan's in June, 1864, where Hampton with 5000 troopers, bore against Sheridan with 8000, and at its close Sheridan retired to the White House, giving Hampton "right of way."

Stuart, the flower of cavaliers, fell at Yellow Tavern, and a nation wept to hear that "Harry Hotspur's spur was cold." His soul

was wafted heavenward upon the sacred accents of that hymn, "Rock of ages, cleft for me, let me hide myself in thee."

Forrest, the "Wizard of the Saddle," oh, what genius was in that wonderful man! He felt the field as Blind Tom touches the keys of a piano. "War means killing," he said, "and the way to kill is to get the most thar first." There is military science—Napoleon, Stonewall, Lee and Jomini, in a nutshell. He was not taught at West Point, but he gave lessons to West Point.

Morgan and Ashby alike died while their swords were bright. Hampton, thank God, lives yet and the day will never come when the heart of the Southron shall not thrill to the sound of that glorious name. Patriot, lofty-minded as any Senator of old Rome. Statesman pure and just, serene and wise. Soldier and gentleman—every inch a hero.

Murat and Ney, splendid soldiers as they were, are not the models that the world will hereafter copy. The cavalymen of the future will pattern after Stuart, Hampton and Ashby, of the Army of Northern Virginia, and after Morgan, Wheeler, and Forrest the Wizard of the West.

The genius of Lee, a combination of that of Stonewall Jackson and of Wellington and Marlborough in one, developed the power of flank attack and of field defense alike. That great commander leaves three campaigns as marvels of accomplishment and models for study:

1. At Second Manassas, he divided his army and surrounded Pope with far fewer numbers, mystified him, confused him, blind folded, and then concentrated, assailed and defeated him.

2. At Chancellorsville he divided an army which was less than half that in numbers of his adversary, marched one portion of it as if in grand review down the battle front of that adversary and assailed him flank and rear, and drove him back across the Rappahannock.

3. The next year he began a battle eleven months long, commencing on the 5th, day of May, 1864, and lying breast to breast with his enemy until April 9, 1865, succumbed only when he had worn himself out beating back his fourfold foe. He has left in the landmarks of our history the map of campaigns which every student of military science hereafter will peruse with startled and lasting admiration and instruction. Joseph E. Johnston from Dalton to Atlanta drew a companion piece for this battle picture worthy of association with it. Beauregard, the famous engineer of Charleston, the splendid field officer of Manassas, facing his army from front to rear and swinging from right to left with ready aptitude, proved that the leader of American soldiers who has the most confidence in their ability to meet occasions sudden, is the best reader of their character and the truest interpreter of the art of war. I might prolong those scenes and multiply these glorious names, but a glimpse of greatness is all that time permits.

The genius of Stonewall Jackson demonstrated the power of infantry to march no less rapidly than cavalry, and that flank and

rear attacks are the most powerful methods of grand tactics. Jubal A. Early, who succeeded Jackson, and who from Cold Harbor to Washington made the greatest march of the whole Civil War, underscored the lesson which Jackson taught; and lost only when four to one combated him, and his enemy's cavalry alone outnumbered his entire force.

Gordon—field marshal grand in battle—who started lieutenant and ended Lieutenant General, showed that the General and the soldier are like the poet, born, not made.

Albert Sidney Johnston—alas! the bright sun but peeped over the hills to light the landscape—and then bathing the world in glory, found Shiloh alike its rising and setting scene.

NO DECISIVE BATTLE.

Our war was marked in this: it had no decisive battle during its progress, and it was not ended by a decisive battle. Wolfe won Canada from Montcalm at one blow, on the heights of Abraham. Washington destroyed Cornwallis at Yorktown. Waterloo ended Napoleon. Solferino ended the Franco-Italian war of 1859. Sadowa concluded the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866. Sedan was the finale of Napoleon III. But there was no Quebec, Yorktown, Solferino, Sadowa, Sedan or Waterloo in all the battles of our Civil War.

Gettysburg has been regarded like

"Flodden's fatal field,
Where shivered was fair Scotland's spear
and broken was her shield."

And I have myself spoken of it on another occasion as decisive in a certain sense. It proved our inability, at our highest degree of efficiency, to defeat the North in the North; and from its date the Confederacy declined. Its influences may have been indirectly and remotely decisive; but in itself it was not. You know, for many of you were there, that after it was over the army stood defiant in battle array on the hill tops, from which it had descended to the charge. Never did Early's division, to which many of you and I belonged, seem grander to me than that 4th day of July, when it stood in line on the edge of the valley of the shadow of death, where lay the stricken of the lost fight.

Do you remember how Gordon brought up the rear guard and turned back to give a parting blow? Do you not remember how anxious the boys were for Meade to attack? They blame him sometimes in the North for not advancing. But Meade knew his business that day, and knew "his man." Did you ever see "the boys" in higher spirits, or keener for a fight, than when they slowly receded, covering the retreat of Lee—acting as the rear guard of Gettysburg? Don't you remember how eagerly they hurried back to slap in the face the audacious fellows who trod too swiftly on their heels; and how grim and fierce they looked, when, at Hagarstown, they were put in line and Meade was feeling them? They undoubtedly

felt to him like "quills of the fretful porcupine." But he felt with a gentle and gingerly touch, and when they quietly recrossed the swollen Potomac he seemed to say: "Go—and joy go with you."

And do you not remember Lee, how he looked on that day, on the retreat, as our ranks opened for the handful of Pickett's men to pass—how he stood with his hat off, saluting that little band clustered under its shredded flags, looking as if the world lay conquered at his feet? Verily, the man who never saw Robert E. Lee, I think, missed seeing the greatest of God's creation—a man on whom "every god did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man."

A LESSON OF RACE COURAGE.

The war taught a lesson of race courage. "The Yankees won't fight," some one remarked at the outset. I have never been able to discover the man that said it. He "vamoosed the ranch" the first shot. That was a good story Gen. Robert Toombs told on this subject. He had met a fellow during enlisting time who was cutting up terribly, brandishing words and weapons, and swearing he could whip and eat ten Yankees. He met him again at Gaine's Mills when the conflict was raging and shells, with that peculiar "Whar is you?" sound, were falling thick and fast and shrieking through the air. This time the gentleman had got under the hill and was hugging the ground with vast tenacity. "Hello!" said Gen. Toombs, "is that you, Jim? I thought I heard you say some time ago you could eat ten Yanks?" "Well, so I did, General, but it seems to me there's a million of them here, and you don't take me for a glutton, do you?"

Well, the Yanks did fight—well and bravely; and when they got licked they came back again and kept on fighting, and the next war that comes along will find no encouragement in any argument based on the suggestion that "the Yanks won't fight." At the same time, it is true that if the old Confederate did not beat ten, he made it awful hot for four apiece for four years—and was only himself outdone when the army, as Gordon said, was "fought to a frazzle." The North said at the begining these Southern fire eaters are dashing but they haven't the sturdy staying qualities—they haven't the British bull dog tenacity—the cold enduring blood. All this sort of talk soon died out. For staying quality, what soldiers of ancient or modern times ever surpsseed the old Confederate whether of the East or the West?

SWORD AND BAYONET.

The war proved that the bayonet and sabre are terrible tools, but their terrors are for the most part in the imagination. They look dreadful, especially when pointed toward you by a fellow with fire in his eye, who is coming your way at double-quick or a gallop. Out of 246,712 wounded men treated on the Union side in the war but 922 were hurt by sabre or bayonet. I never saw a single man stuck by a

bayonet, and never knew personally but one who was struck, and that was Lieut. Orr, Adjutant of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, who was the first to leap over the ramparts of Fort Jackson, at Winchester, in June, 1863.

WHAT HISTORY WILL SAY OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

History will say of the Confederate armies that never in all time did so few stand up so bravely against so many. Some visionary is now contending that there were a million and a half men in the Confederate armies. Facts in general, and facts specifically, contradict this absurd pretension. The Confederate Generals concentrated so rapidly, and the old Confederates' legs were so highly educated to the forced march, that they counted him two or three times.

Of the thirty-four States and Territories of the United States only eleven States seceded. Their men of military age—that is, eighteen and forty-five years—numbered, 1,064,193, inclusive of lame, halt and blind, while on the Union side the same class numbered 4,559,872, over 4 to 1.

The border States gave to the South 19,000 men, but these were offset by 89,009 which the seceding States gave to the Union armies.

"According to the best authorities," says Lieut. Col. Fox, of the United States army, in his book, "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," according to the best authorities the aggregate enrollment of the Confederate armies during the whole war numbered over 600,000 men, of whom not over 400,000 were enrolled at any time." This accords with the statement of Gen. Samuel Cooper, the Confederate Adjutant General. To oppose them was an aggregate enrollment of 2,865,028 men, but there being many persons who enlisted twice this extensive number of enlistments is reduced to 2,236,168 persons—nearly 4 to 1.

Counting the border States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, which gave 231,509 soldiers to the Union, West Virginia, which gave 32,068, and Tennessee, which gave 31,092, and the rest of the Southern States, which gave 21,755, it is a fact that the South itself—the slave States—gave 316,424, half as many soldiers to the United States as constituted the active Confederate army.

New York, with 448,850, and Pennsylvania, with 337,936 Union soldiers, aggregated 786,786, and together outnumbered the Confederate armies.

Illinois, with 259,092, Ohio, with 313,180, and Indiana, with 196,363, aggregated 768,635, and outnumbered the Confederate armies.

New England, with 363,162, and the Union soldiers of the slave States, 316,424, outnumbered the Confederate armies.

The States west of the Mississippi, exclusive of Missouri and other Southern States, enlisted 309,563; Delaware, New Jersey and the District of Columbia, 105,632, and the colored troops enlisted in

the Southern States, and not before counted were 99,337, an aggregate of 514,532.

These facts, taken from the war records, show that there were four Union armies in the field, each of which was as large as the entire Confederate army.

Never was such prolonged and desperate fighting done by the same men. The Light Brigade in the famous charge of Balaklava, which has sounded over the world, carried in 673 officers and men and lost 113 killed and 134 wounded; total 247, or 36.7 per cent. This pales before many exploits of both Union and Confederate troops, of which we have scarcely heard. I have a list of seventy-three Federal regiments which lost over 50 per cent in particular battles. The heaviest loss during the whole Franco-German war was that of the Third Westphalian Regiment at Mars-la-Tour, which lost 49 per cent.

Over fifty Confederate regiments lost over fifty to the hundred in different battles. The First Texas, at Antietam, 82.3 per cent; the Twenty-first Georgia, at Manassas, 76; the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, at Gettysburg, 71; the Sixth Massachusetts, at Shiloh, 70; the Eighth Tennessee, at Stone River, 68; the Seventeenth South Carolina, at Manassas, 66; the First Alabama Battalion, at Chickamunga, 64; the Fifteenth Virginia, at Antietam, 58; the Sixth Alabama, at Seven Pines, led by your gallant commander-in-chief, Gen. Gordon, lost two-thirds of its men in that action.

The total loss in killed or died of wounds of the Germans in the Franco-German war was 3.1 per cent; that of the Austrians in the war of 1866, 2.6 per cent; that of the Allies in the Crimea, 3.2 per cent. But in our war the Federals lost 4.7 and the Confederates over 9 per cent, the largest proportion of any modern army that fell around its standards.

In numbers the Federal loss was 67,058 killed and 43,012 died of wounds; total, 110,070. Of the Confederates the like total was 74,524. Borodino was, since the discovery of gunpowder, the bloodiest battle of modern times, as the historians state, but not so bloody as Gettysburg in proportion to the numbers engaged.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER IN HISTORY.

Whatever else mankind may say of the Southern Confederacy, its movement, its aspirations, its deeds—history spoke its unalterable decree respecting the Confederate soldier while yet the field was red. Your comrades have covered you with tokens of their faith in you, of their love and veneration for you. Matron and maid, sire and son, old and young, have said to you, "well done." The outside world, who knew you only by your deeds, have said, "well done." Your foes that were have been just to your valor and generous in expressions. Glory has wrapped you in its arms and bound your brows with wreaths as green as the leaves of your magnolia trees and as fragrant as their blooms. The Confederate soldier is honored because he made it manifest that he was honest and honorable and true and brave.

The strongest instinct I see in nature is the moral instinct, the thirst for truth, the passion for justice. Truth sticks and stays and tongues and grooves with all things, and truth has stood by you and spoken for you. You were not soldiers of conquest. You did not seek to add an acre to your empire. You were not soldiers of greed; your month's pay scarce bought a dinner. You were not soldiers of ambition; titles did not dance in your vision. You were soldiers of a principle, and that principle the right of a people to make government to suit themselves, and pursue happiness to suit themselves; to create their own temple of liberty and to worship therein the god of their own conscience. If the principle be wrong your education was wrong and the Declaration of Independence was not an immortal truth, but only a special plea. You were soldiers of home, for the well-being of home. Napoleon said to his soldiers, "Behold Italy! Conquer and take the spoils." Your General said, "Behold home! Defend it." Let who will, say you erred; it is his privilege to think so and to say so. Thought is free; speech is free, but this remains: you were true to principle as you conceived it; true to home as you loved it; true to manhood as you possessed it, and the everlasting verities of nature envelop you in armor bright as the burnished steel, and stronger.

General Joseph Hooker said of the

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

"That army has by discipline alone acquired a character for steadiness and efficiency unsurpassed, in my judgment, in ancient or modern times. We have not been able to rival it, nor has there been any approximate to it in the other rebel army." (First volume Conduct of the War, page 113.)

Gen. Henry J. Hunt, who commanded the Federal Artillery at Malvern Hill and Gettysburg, closes his account of the third day's battle at Gettysburg with these words, as to the Confederates who fought it: "Right gallantly did they act their part, and their failure carried no discredit with it. Their military honor was not tarnished by their defeat nor their spirit lowered, but their respect for their opponents was restored to what it had been before Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville."

Gen. Grant in his "Memoirs," thus speaks of his meeting with Gen. Lee at Appomattox: "What Gen. Lee's feelings were I do not know. Whatever his feelings they were entirely concealed from our observation, but my own feelings, which had been quite jubilant on the receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought and one for which there was the least excuse. * * * When Lee and I separated he went back to his lines and I returned to the house of Mr. McLean. Here the officers of both armies came in great numbers

and seemed to enjoy the meeting as much as though they had been friends separated for a long time while fighting battles under the same flag. For the time being it looked very much as if all thought of the war had escaped their minds."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

These are generous words, written in the true spirit of an American soldier. No good is done by belittling our brave foes of other days; and I am proud to be of the same race and country as the soldiers who thus fraternized while the bloody dew of battle was on the field; of the soldiers who fell before the fires of Marye's Heights and Cold Harbor, and climbed the heights of Missionary Ridge. There is something noble and touching in the way the old warriors met and treated each other. When Gen. Richard Taylor met Gen. Canby at the last surrender the Federal band played "Hail Columbia." Gen. Canby retired a moment, "Hail Columbia" ceased and "Dixie" burst upon the ear. "No gentler courtesy," says Gen. Taylor, "has been recorded since Froissart's time." When the guns were shotted for a salute of victory at Appomattox, Gen. Grant said to a member of his staff: "Stop those guns! It has taken us four years to capture those 8000 men—let no salute be fired." Gen. Meade and Gen. Lee met after the surrender. "Gen. Meade," remarked Gen. Lee, "you are getting a little gray, are you not?" "It is not the work of years," replied Gen. Meade, "it is you, Gen. Lee, who have made me gray."

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

If you did great things under the flag of the Southern cross you and yours have done still greater things under the old flag that your fathers helped to make illustrious in the brave days of yore.

Uprising from the grave of the old South—uprising from financial failure, from battle failure, from independence failure, from institutional failure—from every manner of failure but heart failure, rose the New South, her chastened face pale with suffering, but illumined with sublime hope and resolution.

What a scene was there in all the land from 1865 until reconstruction was ended. From Virginia to Texas all of the eleven States lay stricken in a seething caldron of ruin and corruption over which

"Chaos umpire sat

And by decision more embroiled the fray."

Character and intelligence disfranchised. The bottom rail on top. The slave become master. The carpet-bagger going about, not a roaring lion, but like a sneaking hyena, ravaging the land, crunching the bones of the dead. Public office the opportunity for plunder. Penitentiaries and capitol undistinguishable by their inmates. Good faith a ribald jest. The middle ages squatted down on the nineteenth century. Tragedy and comedy played the antics of frenzy. Taxation the instrument of robbery. Governors, judges, legislators, commissioned robbers under the prostituted great seal of the people. Cor-

porals of the guard in Legislative chambers. Cannons and sergeants at the polls. The official coterie—one vast Mardi Gras of the imps of darkness—government a mixture of sheol, hades, hell fire, the black death and pandemonium.

With indignant stroke the New South shook off the incubus and stamped it under foot. Up from the black deluge—as peak by peak the mountains stood forth when the water of the flood abated—rose State by State, until from old Virginia to Texas the American of the South stood conqueror on the land of conquest—a free man rejoicing—and the South was glad, and the North was glad, and the world was glad, and the morning stars sang together over the bans of the new Union over the birth of the New America, over the latest and the grandest triumph of the Anglo-Saxon-American race. The generation that had fought and lost in the civil war had well-nigh fulfilled the text of the Anglo-Saxon Bible that the father shall transmit to his son the heritage of liberty undiminished.

It was the victory of civilization.

It was the victory of Christianity.

It was the victory of republican institutions.

It was the victory of all America.

It was the victory of the race that is destined first to dominate this continent, and then to rule the globe, making its language the base of human language, making its institutions the institutions of mankind, making its freedom the benison of the world.

Lee at Washington College is to me a sublimer spectacle than Lee at Gettysburg.

Davis vindicating the honor of his people with his latest breath is as grand as the renowned President at Richmond.

And our friend, Gen. Kirby Smith here, teaching the youth of the South is no less admirable than the gallant General who fell riding to the rescue at Manassas.

Old Confederates all along the line won laurels brighter than those of war. Kemper and Withers, in Virginia; Ransom, Vance and Scales, in North Carolina; Hampton and Butler, in South Carolina; Gordon and Colquitt, in Georgia; Perry, in Florida; Morgan, Forney and Wheeler, in Alabama; Lamar, George, Walthall and Hooker, in Mississippi; Berry and Jones, in Arkansas: your one-armed and one-legged hero, Nicholls, and Gibson, in Louisiana; Coke, Reagan and Mills, in Texas; Faulkner and Kenna, in West Virginia; Blackburn and Buckner, in Kentucky; Cockerill, Marmaduke and Vest, in Missouri. These and hundreds like them—I but take the names “that come uppermost”—won back the lustre of the stars that shine for their States on the flag of the Union.

Before coming from Washington I took a glance at the Senate. There are eleven of the States which seceded entitled to representation there, and these would have twenty-two Senators present. On the first bench are seven Confederate brigadiers, and, all told, twenty-three Confederate soldiers; so they have a full quota and a

little more, being reinforced from non-seceding States by ex-Confederate soldiers.

The scene bespeaks the magnanimous sentiments and the liberal policy of this great republic, which is no place for little policies and little men:—and it bespeaks as well the fidelity of the South to those who fought for it.

GENEROUS MEN OF THE NORTH.

Nor will we forget the brave, true, noble men of the North who helped us—who were Union soldiers with us in this new strife for the purity of our Constitution, for the purity of our race, for the virtue of our reunited Union.

First among the men who have shown their generous sentiment was Greeley. Yes, Horace Greeley, when he put his name upon the bond that set Jefferson Davis free—that stroke of his pen wiped out forever every ill-thought I ever had against him. Then there were Seymour, Cox and Tilden, of New York, Adams and Winthrop of Massachusetts, McClellan and Randolph of New Jersey, Black and Randall of Pennsylvania, Bayard of Delaware, Voorhees of Indiana, Thurman of Ohio, Blair of Missouri; these and thousands like them—thousands of whole-hearted, true-hearted Americans, helped us, without whose help our work had all been vain. And second to none reckon I him—Hancock of America—the American soldier, the American citizen, the American statesman, the intrepid champion of our oppressed people and of our reunited land, who here uttered the words which made him one of the immortals.

And now I am done.⁶ I came from old Virginia, where were fought so many battles, whose very dust is quick with your heroic blood, to have the pleasure of looking again upon your faces, of shaking once more your hands, and to stimulate myself for the remaining battles of life by quaffing of the noble spirit of this reunion in your society. We owe it to ourselves and our children, to justice and to truth, that the sacrifices made, the glorious deeds done, and the great names of our history shall not perish from earth, but be handed down as an heritage to our race, our children and to mankind.

MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

And, first, it seems to me fit to build a monument to him, the foremost Confederate—to Jefferson Davis, our civil magistrate, our commander-in-chief—who is buried in New Orleans, the city which he loved and in which he died, but whom we hope will soon be removed to the city around which rolled so many waves of battle, which was the capital of the Confederacy, and which fell only when our armies were worn out, and the cause was lost.

Let there be reared no unmeaning shaft but a temple, in which his own figure shall be the central object, and around which shall be grouped the heroic relics of the battles of the Confederacy and the

pictured faces and the sculptured forms of the great and true and brave men who fought them. This is not yet accomplished, but I hope to see the movement grow until that temple shall stand—the Battle Abbey of the South—the undying memorial of the people who fought their own battles, in their own way, for their own liberty as they conceived it, for their own independence as they desired it, and who need give to the world no other reason why.

OLD COMRADES, FAREWELL! •

We may never meet again. God bless you! May you bear ever with you the guerdon of Lee's words. "The consciousness of duty faithfully performed." Gently may you glide adown the stream of time, and when life is ended may you rest in peace and honor in the land you loved so well.

[NOTE.—The orator was greeted by applause (loud and long) at the conclusion of nearly every sentence of this grand oration, and it was so frequent that notice is omitted at points where it occurred in the body of the oration, as it would mar its beauty, and interfere with its reading.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

[NOTE.—As this publication is only intended to give a history of the official proceedings of the Reunion; no attempt is made to give a description of the distinguished audience of noble men and beautiful women, the notable gathering on the stage of the surviving Generals of the 'Lost Cause,' the scene of enchantment as the lovely daughters of the Southern States, moved forward with their bannerets, nor of all the admirable arrangements at the French Opera House, where the oration by Senator Daniel was delivered. This belongs more properly to the duties and report of the Local Committee of Arrangements, whose chairman Col. Chas. G. Johnson, is entitled to the highest credit, as he displayed exquisite taste in all his conceptions and the greatest ability in the perfection of all of his arrangements, and was ably seconded in all the details and execution of his plans by Col. A. A. Maginnis, and Col. Thos. L. Macon.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]



EVENING SESSION, APRIL 8TH, 1892.

Gen. Gordon called the convention to order at 8 p. m., and announced it ready for business. The following resolutions, etc., were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

General J. F. Shipp submitted a resolution requesting the Commanding General to inquire into the practicability of holding the next annual convention at Chicago.

General J. F. Shipp offered a resolution authorizing the Commanding General to appoint a Central Memorial Committee for the erection of a memorial building, to cost not less than five hundred thousand dollars, to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, etc.

Comrade Wm. E. Mickle, of Mobile, Ala., offered the following motion:

Moved: That this convention desires to express its sense of satisfaction at the extremely able and eminently thorough manner in which the multifarious and arduous duties of the Adjutant General's office have been discharged by Gen. George Moorman, and that said officer be informed of this action of the convention.

The rules were suspended and the motion was taken up and unanimously adopted, by a rising vote, and amidst great cheering.

Adjutant Gen. Moorman thanked the convention in the following words:

*"Fellow Comrades—*I thank you for the high appreciation you have shown of the services I have rendered in the capacity in which I have been placed. It is but just for me to say that I could not have done less, as I have always felt that the honor of having been placed upon the staff of the illustrious man whose glorious deeds and fame fills such a conspicuous place in our history, and whose name is so securely enshrined in the hearts of every old Confederate, has been to me an inspiration, and a stimulus to urge me to renewed efforts in the cause of the United Confederate Veterans. [Applause and cheers.] This mark of your approbation and esteem will always be cherished by me with the greatest pride and gratification. Out of the fullness of my heart I thank you and I shall continue to do everthing in my power for the old veterans and the widows and orphans of our fallen comrades in arms." [Applause.]

A delegate from Texas arose and stated that he moved that Gen. Longstreet be invited to the platform, thus enjoying the courtesies of the convention; that it was well understood his feelings had been hurt and that some attention should be shown to prove that any oversight of the morning had been accidental rather than intentional, and that further, it would be proper for Gen. Gordon and Gen. Longstreet to remain on the stand after the convention should have adjourned, to shake the hands of their former old comrades-in-arms, so many of whom were in the audience.

Gen. Schanmburg opposed the latter suggestion, saying that a reception had been arranged for Saturday night, and that there was sufficient business of grave importance to engross all of their time.

Gen. Gordon then said that he did not believe Gen. Longstreet was present to express his wishes on this subject, but that he could say, so far as the present occupant of the chair is concerned, that he felt highly flattered and would gladly respond to the request made, and would always remember and esteem it the proudest privilege of his life to take by the hand any man who pulled a trigger from 1861 to 1865. [Loud yells and cheers.]

Several speakers addressed the convention in most laudatory language regarding the superb services rendered the Confederacy by the old hero, Gen. Jas. Longstreet, and severely denouncing any difference of political creed effecting a chasm between men who nobly served their country a quarter of a century ago.

Gen. Gordon then extended a most cordial invitation to Gen. Longstreet (if present) to take a seat on the platform, but as he had retired early in consequence of the fatigue of the day, a motion was made by comrade R. H. Phelps, of Texas, that a committee of thirteen, one from each of the Southern States, be appointed to go in search of Lee's "old war horse" and bring him into their midst, which motion was heartily seconded by Alabama, Mississippi and other States. An amendment, however, was offered by a delegate, "as a Confederate soldier, one who fought for the Confederate cause, who was led by such a man as James Longstreet, and not as an Alabamian, or a Texan, or a Mississippian, should this motion be seconded, but by a Confederate soldier, to ask him as a Confederate soldier to come here and participate with us in this love feast." Motion with amendment was carried, with cheers.

Gen. Wm. Miller Owen had meanwhile telephoned to Col. Wm. Blake's residence to know whether General Longstreet was there, and upon learning that being very feeble and fatigued by the exercises of the day he, had retired, Gen. Owen returned and communicated the fact to the convention.

Here several delegates stated that inasmuch as he had retired, it would prolong the session too late, and that the reception had better be deferred.

Gen. Gordon, nevertheless, at once appointed the committee to wait on Gen. Longstreet and request his presence, remarking at the same time that he would hold the convention until the arrival of Gen. Longstreet. The committee was composed of the following comrades:

Texas, Gen. W. G. Blaine; Louisiana, Hon. Walter H. Rogers; Georgia, Gen. W. L. Calhoun; Arkansas, Major Gen. Ben. T. DuVal; Indian Territory, Capt. R. B. Coleman; Virginia, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson; North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall; Florida, Major Gen. J. J. Dickison; Alabama, Gen. F. S. Ferguson; Mississippi, Capt. C. Humphreys; Tennessee, Col. Jno. W. Morton; South Carolina, Gen. Ellison Capers; Kentucky, Major Gen. Jno. Boyd; Washington, D. C., Major Albert Akers.

The chair announced that he would be pleased to have reports from the committees.

Gen. Wm. L. Thompson, on the part of the Committee on Credentials, asked further time to report, also requesting that the report, when submitted, should not be made public (inasmuch as it was incomplete), which was granted.

The Committee on Order of Business then reported, as follows: The Committee on Order of Business, consisting of Hon. B. F. Jonas, chairman, of Louisiana; Gen. A. T. Watts, of Texas; Major Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee; Gen. Jos. R. Davis, of Mississippi; Gen. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia, report the following as the result of their labors:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1st. Convention called to order.
- 2d. Prayer by the Chaplain General.
- 3d. Address by the General Commanding.
- 4th. Appointment of Committee on Credentials.
- 5th. Appointment of Committee on Resolutions, to which all resolutions shall be referred without debate.
- 6th. Annual Oration.
- 7th. Report of Committee on Credentials.
- 8th. Reports of Officers and Standing Committees.
- 9th. Reports of Special Committees.
- 10th. Unfinished Business.
- 11th. New Business.
- 12th. Election of Officers.
- 13th. Installation of Officers.
- 14th. Adjournment.

The following resolutions were read and referred to Committee on Resolutions. Resolution by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, to establish a similar memorial day throughout the South.

Resolution by Col. Price Williams, Jr., of Raphael Semmes Camp, asking the cordial co-operation of the Confederate veterans, in New Orleans convention assembled, in the completion of the monument in Mobile, Ala., to Admiral Raphael Semmes.

Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, Chairman Committee on Resolutions here asked further time to prepare resolution relative to the Davis Memorial. Granted and presented following.

Resolution by Army of Tennessee, Camp No. 2, through Gen. John Glynn, Jr., to appoint a committee on constitution and by-laws, to be composed of one representative from each of the thirteen Confederate States, and one to represent the camps outside of the thirteen States. An amendment to the original was made as follows:

"I desire to make an amendment which may be adopted—that is to give representation to each of the States having active membership in this convention.

This convention has just asked that the thirteen States make an appropriation to pension Mrs. Davis.

The motion provides that there shall be a committee composed of one member from each of the thirteen Confederate States and one to represent the camps outside of the thirteen States, and a member can be added from each one of those fifteen States having representation in this convention, and I offer this not as an objection, but as an amendment."

Genl. J. A. Chalaron the originator of the resolution accepted the amendment on the part of the Louisiana Camps who presented that resolution.

The chair then placed the resolution as amended before the convention, and there being objections it was referred back to the committee on Resolutions.

By Camp No. 2, Louisiana, through Gen. John Glynn, Jr.: Amendments to Articles 2, 3 and 5 of the constitution. Objected to by Genl. J. Henry Behan and referred back to committee on Resolutions.

By comrade J. F. Shipp: Resolution to appoint a central memorial committee to procure necessary funds to build a memorial building, etc. Objected to and referred back to committee on Resolutions.

Resolution by W. H. Brooker, of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, San Antonio, Texas: To compile and publish a correct history of the war, etc. The committee report this resolution adversely, because they have already considered and reported a resolution covering the same ground. Report adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules, the following resolution offered by Gen. G. W. Gordon of Tenn. was read for final action:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the late Confederate States each grant a small pension to Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of said Confederate States, and we earnestly recommend to the legislatures of the following States to vote her an annual pension of \$500 each during the remaining years of her life, to wit: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and for the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory \$100 each.

Resolved further, That the governors of each of the States named, and the governors of each of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, be requested to lay this matter before their respective legislatures at their next meeting in a special message.

Adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm.

"The chair will not put the opposite to this question."

The resolution was carried, but no sooner had the chair made the announcement formally declaring the motion adopted than a Texas delegate arose to object. It was the same gentleman whose objection caused the first resolution to be recommitted, and when

he arose he was greeted with cries of "Down, down," from all parts of the hall.

The gentleman, whose name was not announced either by the chair or himself, declared that he did not rise with any desire to obstruct. He then continued (the chair insisting on his recognition) as follows:

"With all due deference to the chair, I arise to raise a point of order on the passage of these resolutions about to be put. It should lay open for discussion and not be run through in the manner it was. I respectfully and out of all due respect to you, insist on the point of order that has been raised heretofore.

"It is certainly correct that a resolution can be taken from the table without referring it to the Committee on Resolutions, but, sir, organize your body. Did we not have the same right to pass these resolutions this morning within two minutes after the calling to order of the convention that we have now? I maintain that we had, and why? Because then we had no report from the Committee on Credentials. We had no accredited delegates here. Have we got any now? I maintain that we have not and will not have until that committee makes its report. After it makes its report as to who are delegates then I will believe, and I will not believe until then, that we can proceed in the manner that you suggest. I do not want to appeal to this House, but I think I am right."

"Sit down," "sit down," came from every quarter.

The comrade speaking took his seat, remarking at the same time, "I will sit down because I am through."

Gen. Gordon said: "The chair will be glad to submit an appeal from the position taken at any moment. The present occupant of this chair not only protests against rulings which are not maintained by parliamentary bodies, but is a strict constructionist, and in every assemblage of this kind believes in adhering to the letter of the law. The chair is not an autocrat, and there is no one within the sound of his voice who will the more readily yield to the voice of the convention, but the chair must maintain the correctness of its ruling until it is overruled by the vote of this convention.

"To the gentleman's point of order, from Texas, that we are not organized and therefore unable to transact this business, the chair would say that the same point of order would apply to the appointment of any committee whatever. The body is in existence; it is here; we have delegates, who they are is immaterial until the point of order be made, a vote be taken and the ayes and noes be ordered, that this body is not competent to pass any resolution. (Loud cheers.) Let the chair be correctly understood. The chair distinctly announces, and repeats, and reiterates the announcement, that the voice of one single delegate raised in protest against the adoption of a resolution, carries it over until the organization is complete; but where there is no opposition to a resolution it is un-

questionably parliamentary that a body of delegates, who are recognized as a convention, are competent at any stage of the proceedings to pass by unanimous consent any measures they see proper, and certainly if they are competent to appoint committees and put them in action, they are sufficiently so to adopt resolutions by unanimous consent, but only by unanimous consent." (Cries of good, good.)

A motion was submitted to take from the table each resolution which had been reported back by the Committee on Resolutions.

The chair ruled the motion was in order, but insisted that if an objection was raised to any resolution that it would go over. The resolutions as they are presented may be passed by the body by unanimous consent only.

Gen. Schaumberg raised the point of order that the passage of resolutions in such a manner was contrary to parliamentary usage, inasmuch as the Committee on Credentials had not yet reported, and until their report was made it would be impossible to determine which of the camps might enjoy the privilege of voting.

Gen. Gordon ruled the point was well taken, but added that "the point raised by the chair is that any body capable of appointing committees and placing them in full action has the power to pass upon resolutions without being referred to the committee; but that one objection raised against the adoption of any resolution, a single voice raised in opposition, will have the power to send the resolution back to the committee.

"The point made by my friend who has just taken his seat against submitting the resolutions to the convention may be taken up, but it will expedite matters materially to allow immediate action of the convention on all resolutions. Still one objection to an individual resolution carries it back to the committee, but where no objection is made it may be passed by the unanimous consent of the convention."

The Adjutant General next took up the substitute resolution offered by the committee for the one introduced by Gen. Chalaron. The substitute was to the effect that for the purpose of compiling a true history of the war, all matter appertaining to the subject be referred to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the chair, and that it formulate a plan to secure the object intended. Further, that it select a proper history of the United States to be used in the public and private schools of the South, and that it put the seal of condemnation on all such books which are not true.

An amendment was made to this resolution by Dr. J. Wm. Jones, of Georgia, whereby the committee was not restricted to one history. There were five or six already written which ought to be taught in the schools, and the committee might choose from or decide upon the comparative merits of those already written. It was a matter of vital importance and should have immediate attention to coun-

teract the untruthful stuff about the war that was now being taught in our schools.

Before the announcement of the passage of the resolution was made Gen. Claiborne, of Texas, rose to object, and began to discuss his objection.

Another delegate from the same State raised the point of order that under the precedent adopted an objection to a resolution meant its reference back to the committee. The chair ruled the point well taken, and Gen. Claiborne said that if he could not discuss his objection he would not make it.

On motion unanimous consent was granted the General to state his objection, which he did by saying: "The question raised by this resolution is a dangerous one for us, as we are on the eve of a great political campaign. I want the Democracy to come out on top, three, four or five deep. I want it to go to the Committee on Resolutions."

Gen. Gordon: "The resolution comes up from the committee in the shape of a substitute."

The objection was then withdrawn, and the resolution was carried.

Judge Burke, of Texas, announced that he differed with Gen. Claiborne, and did not think it well to inject politics into the business of the association. "I protest against the sentiment expressed. We vote here our honest sentiment, and let political expediency go to the winds."

On motion of Col. J. M. Harrell, of Arkansas, a vote of thanks was tendered to Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, for the masterly oration which he delivered at the Opera House.

A resolution ordering that 25,000 copies of the address with that of the general commanding be printed for distribution among the members of the United Confederate Veterans, was sent to the Committee on Resolutions.

A motion by Comrade W. K. Chandler, of Florida, authorizing the chair to appoint a committee to consider the place for the next annual reunion was referred to Committee on Resolutions.

An invitation from E. Overbeck, vice-president and acting president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, extending the freedom of the Cotton Exchange rooms to all visiting Confederate veterans during their stay in New Orleans, was read and accepted with thanks.

Gen. Cabell said: "With the unanimous consent of this House I ask we defer our thanks in reference to the oration of Hon. John W. Daniel. We have not had the time to draft a suitable resolution, and after consulting with our Honorable President of this House, we desire to present it as soon as a proper one can be drafted, and therefore desire the unanimous consent to present it when the time comes."

No objection being made the chair granted the request.

By Comrade Robert Campbell (submitted by courtesy, as he is not an accredited delegate), of Yazoo Camp No. 19, Mississippi State Association, resolution to provide for the maimed and helpless United Confederate Veteran comrades. The Committee on Resolutions recommended the following substitute: That the general commanding be requested to appoint a committee of five, who shall prepare and submit to the governors and legislatures of the several States that have not made adequate provisions for the support and maintenance of her wounded and helpless soldiers and their widows, a memorial requesting that such be done; which was unanimously adopted.

General J. Henry Behan called the attention of the chair to the fact of the lateness of the hour and the non-report of the Committee on Credentials. A motion was offered by Gen. Schaumberg to adjourn until the following morning at 9:30, but objection was raised to this as it was known Gen. Longstreet would be with them in a few minutes, and besides there was an abundance of business to engross their attention.

Gen. Schaumberg at once withdrew his motion. At this point the Committee on Credentials was announced and Major Gen. John C. Underwood, the chairman, before presenting the list of camps entitled to vote, explained that it was possible, and even probable, that many of the remittances of the per capita tax might then be in the hands of the Adjutant General who had just received and had not sufficient time to examine an exceedingly heavy mail. The committee had only acted upon the returns furnished by the Adjutant General, and its members proposed making a supplementary report in the morning (should the convention be willing) so that camps that had been dilatory in sending forward their per capita could secure representation on the floor of the convention. He further explained that it was impossible to present the names of the delegates to the convention, as many of the camps had elected a larger delegation than they were entitled to, and it was impossible for the committee to determine which of the names furnished should be excluded. They had therefore reported by camps, giving the name and address of the camp, and the number of votes to which it was entitled. This would enable the proper number of delegates to be on the floor of the convention; votes could be taken viva voce, and in case of a call for the yeas and nays, the roll could be called by camps.

The report was then read by the chairman, Major Gen. Jno. C. Underwood, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 8th, 1892,

GEN. JNO. B. GORDON,

President Convention United Confederate Veterans:

SIR—The Committee on Credentials of the Delegates to the General Convention of the United Confederate Veterans have the honor to make the following report:

The committee has examined the credentials presented to it and find the following camps entitled to representation in the con-

vention in the number of votes reported opposite their names respectively. Many of the camps have made returns of a greater number of delegates elected to represent their bodies than is allowable under provision of the constitution, and the entire roster so returned is reported herewith, with the recommendation that each camp be required to vote through a selected chairman, the camp having the privilege of dividing its accredited vote according as its delegates shall determine.

ALABAMA.

Raphael Semmes	Camp No. 11..Mobile	8 votes	•
W. J. Hardee	" No. 39..Birmingham....	14	"
Sanders	" No. 64..Eutaw	2	"
Lomax	" No. 151..Montgomery ...	5	"
Bessemer	" No. 157..Bessemer	3	"

Total, 32 votes

FLORIDA.

Ward Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n Camp	No. 10..Pensacola	6 votes	
W. W. Loring	" No. 13..Brooksville	3	"
Hillsboro	" No. 36..Tampa	5	"
Indian River	" No. 47..Titusville	3	"
Orange Co.	" No. 54..Orlando.....	2	"
Marion Co. Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n	" No. 56..Ocala.....	5	"
Pasco Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n	" No. 57..Dade City.....	5	"
R. E. Lee	" No. 58..Jacksonville	4	"
Nassau	" No. 104..Fernandina	2	"
Milton	" No. 132..Marianna	6	"
D. L. Kenan	" No. 140..Quincy	3	"
Geo. T. Ward	" No. 148..Inverness	2	"
Gen. Jos. Finnegan	" No. 149..Sanford.....	2	"
Columbia County	" No. 150..Lake City	6	"
Stewart	" No. 155..Jasper	2	"
Lamar	" No. 161..Tallahassee.....	3	"

Total, 59 votes

GEORGIA.

Jos. E. Johnston	Camp No. 34..Dalton	3 votes	
Fulton County, Ga.	" No. 159..Atlanta	26	"

Total, 29 votes

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ex-Conf'd. Ass'n Chicago	Camp No. 8..Chicago, Ill	3 votes	
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INDIAN TERRITORY.

Jeff. Lee	Camp No. 68..McAlester.....	6 votes	
Jno. H. Morgan	" No. 107..Ardmore.....	5	"

Total, 11 votes

KENTUCKY.

Paris	Camp No. 95..	Paris..	2 votes
Harrodsburg	" No. 96..	Harrodsburg ...	2 "
Versailles	" No. 97..	Versailles	2 "
Georgetown	" No. 98..	Georgetown. ...	2 "
Cynthiana	" No. 99..	Cynthiana.....	2 "
Lexington	" No. 100..	Lexington ...	9 "
Lawrenceburg	" No. 101..	Lawrenceburg ..	2 "
Jno. W. Caldwell	" No. 139..	Russellville	4 "
Bowling Green	" No. 143..	Bowling Green .	2 "

Total, 27 votes

LOUISIANA.

Army of Northern Va.	Camp No. 1..	New Orleans ...	12 votes
Army of Tenn.	" No. 2..	New Orleans ...	18 "
Gen. Le Roy Stafford	" No. 3..	Shreveport.....	3 "
Jeff. Davis	" No. 6..	Alexandria	6 "
Ruston	" No. 7..	Ruston	7 "
Veteran Conf'd. States Cavalry	" No. 9..	New Orleans ...	8 "
R. E. Lee	" No. 14..	Opelousas	7 "
Washington Artillery	" No. 15..	New Orleans ...	12 "
Henry St. Paul	" No. 16..	New Orleans ...	3 "
Baton Rouge	" No. 17..	Baton Rouge... ..	5 "
Iberville	" No. 18..	Plaquemine	3 "
R. L. Gibson	" No. 33..	Evergreen	4 "
Major Victor Maurin	" No. 38..	Donaldsonville..	3 "
Natchitoches	" No. 40..	Natchitoches. . .	4 "
Mouton	" No. 41..	Mansfield	3 "
Calcasieu Conf'd. Vets.	" No. 62..	Lake Charles ...	4 "
Amite City	" No. 78..	Amite City	3 "
Isaiah Norwood	" No. 110..	Merrick	2 "
Richland	" No. 152..	Rayville.....	3 "

Total, 110 votes

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez	Camp No. 20..	Natchez.....	6 votes
J. J. Whitney	" No. 22..	Fayette	3 "
Walthall	" No. 25..	Meridian	5 "
Isham Harrison	" No. 27..	Columbus	2 "
Vicksburg	" No. 32..	Vicksburg	4 "
Woodville	" No. 49..	Woodville	3 "
Montgomery	" No. 52..	Rosedale	2 "
Beauvoir	" No. 120..	Mississippi City.	3 "
John M. Stone	" No. 131..	Tupelo	2 "

Total, 30 votes

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Barnard E. Bee Camp No. 84.. Aiken 2 votes

TENNESSEE.

N. B. Forrest	Camp No. 4.. Chattanooga ...	7 votes
Fred Ault	" No. 5.. Knoxville	3 "
Turney	" No. 12.. Winchester	5 "
Conf'd. Hist. Ass'n	" No. 28 Memphis	8 "
Frank Cheatham	" No. 35.. Nashville	17 "
Jno. Ingram	" No. 37.. Jackson	5 "
Stonewall Jackson	" No. 42.. McKenzie	5 "
Felix K. Zollicoffer	" No. 46.. Knoxville '.....	3 "
Dibrell	" No. 55.. Lewisburg	3 "
Forbes	" No. 77.. Clarksville.....	10 "
Joe B. Palmer	" No. 81.. Murfreesboro. .	4 "
Wm. Frierson	" No. 83.. Shelbyville	10 "
Shackelford-Fulton	" No. 114.. Fayetteville	6 "
Jno. L. McEwen	" No. 134.. Franklin	8 "

Total, 94 votes

TEXAS.

Sterling Price	Camp No. 31.. Dallas	15 votes
Jno. C. Upton	" No. 43.. Huntsville.....	3 "
J. E. B. Stuart	" No. 45.. Terrell	5 "
Col. B. Timmons	" No. 61.. La Grange	2 "
Joseph E. Johnston	" No. 63.. Corpus Christi..	3 "
Granbury	" No. 67.. Granbury	4 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 70.. Paris	3 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 71.. Kingston.	3 "
Rockwall	" No. 74.. Rockwall	4 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 75.. Beaumont.	2 "
Jno. Pelham	" No. 76.. Coleman	5 "
Bedford Forrest	" No. 86.. Seymour.	2 "
Wm. L. Moody	" No. 87.. Fairfield	4 "
Grayson Co. Texas	" No. 90.. Sherman	11 "
Bob Stone	" No. 93.. Montague	7 "
Joe Johnston	" No. 94.. Mexia	5 "
Pat Cleburne	" No. 102.. Navasota	4 "
Magruder	" No. 105.. Galveston	9 "
Jeff Davis	" No. 108.. Waxahachie	4 "
Collin Co. Texas	" No. 109.. McKinney.....	30 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 113.. Colorado	2 "
Col. Dud Jones	" No. 121.. Mt. Pleasant....	3 "
Bell Co. Ex-Conf'd. Ass'n	" No. 122.. Belton	13 "
Camp Bee	" No. 130.. Forney	4 "
James L. Hogg	" No. 133.. Canton	2 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 144.. San Antonio...	2 "
C. M. Winkler	" No. 147.. Corsicana	5 "
Wood County	" No. 153.. Mineola	4 "

Total, 160 votes

The following camps owe per capita and are not entitled to vote under the constitution, though some have forwarded returns of delegates elected, and a great many of them, we are informed, have their remittances of per capita in the mail just received by the Adjutant General, and a good many have the money in hand to pay over at once, all of which will be reported to us by the Adjutant General and embraced in our supplemental report to be made in the morning, viz:

ARKANSAS.

Camp Cabell Camp No. 89, Bentonville.
Ben T. DuVal Camp No. 146, Fort Smith.

FLORIDA.

Geo. T. Ward Camp No. 53, Palmetto.
Patton Anderson Camp No. 59, Monticello.

GEORGIA.

John B. Gordon Camp No. 50, Spring Place.

LOUISIANA.

Camp Moore Camp No. 60, Tangipahoa.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ben Humphrey Camp No. 19, Crystal Springs.
Hattiesburg Camp No. 21, Hattiesburg.
Kit Mott Camp No. 23, Holly Springs
Robert A. Smith Camp No. 24, Jackson.
W. A. Montgomery Camp No. 26, Edwards.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Camp No. 80, Kansas City.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sampson Camp No. 137, Clinton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Stephen Elliott Camp No. 51, St. George's.

TEXAS.

Ben McCulloch Camp No. 29, Cameron.
Ben McCulloch Camp No. 30, Decatur.
Palestine Camp No. 44, Palestine.
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 48, Tyler.
Howdy Martin Camp No. 65, Athens.
R. E. Lee Camp No. 66, Lampasas.
Taylor Co. Camp No. 69, Abilene.
Abilene Camp No. 72, Abilene.
W. J. Hardee Camp No. 73, Wichita Falls.
Merkel Camp No. 79, Merkel.
Rosser Camp No. 82 Mount Enterprise.

Erath and Comanche Camp No. 85, Dublin.
Pat Cleburne Camp No. 88, Cleburne.
Stonewall Jackson Camp No. 91, Atlanta.
E. C. Walthall Camp No. 92, Sweetwater.
Jno. B. Hood Camp No. 103, Austin.
R. Q. Mills Camp No. 106, Frost.
W. P. Townsend Camp No. 111, Calvert.
Shropshire-Upton Camp No. 112, Columbus.
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 115, Meridian.
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 116, Hamilton.
Jeff Davis Camp No. 117, Goldthwaite.
Stonewall Jackson Camp No. 118, Brownwood.
Joseph E. Johnston Camp No. 119, Gainesville.
Camp Moody Camp No. 123, Buffalo Gap.
J. B. Robertson Camp No. 124, Bryan.
Camp Cabell Camp No. 125, Vernon.
Robert E. Lee Camp No. 126, Ladonia.
Young County Camp No. 127, Graham.
John G. Walker Camp No. 128, Madisonville.
Sul Ross Camp No. 129, Denton.
Ex-Confederate Ass'n Coryell Co. Camp No. 135, Gatesville.
Tom Green Camp No. 136, Hempstead.
F. R. Lubbock Camp No. 138, Lubbock.
Crockett Camp No. 141, Crockett.
Camp Rogers Camp No. 142, Caldwell.
Geo. D. Manion Camp No. 145, Kaufman.
W. W. Loring Camp No. 154, Roby.
Gonzales Camp No. 156, Gonzales.
R. E. Lee Camp No. 158, Fort Worth.
Alvarado Camp No. 160, Alvarado.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. C. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman.

JNO. P. HICKMAN,
FRED. L. ROBERTSON,
WM. L. THOMPSON,
E. M. HUDSON.

Gen. Longstreet, accompanied by the committee specially appointed to escort him to the convention entered the hall (during the reading of the report of the committee, which was suspended), and he was received by the veterans standing, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. He was seated on the stage next to Gen. Gordon.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee moved: That after the close of the evening session of the convention, that the comrades call on and shake hands with Generals Longstreet and Gordon.

Seconded by Comrade A. T. Watts, of Texas, and unanimously adopted amidst great cheering.

The reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials was then resumed, and after it had been completed, Gen. Jackson moved its adoption.

A representative from Young County Camp of Graham, Texas, arose and said that his camp had sent \$2.00 and per capita for three representatives, but that the Committee on Credentials had not given them recognition in their report.

The chair called upon the chairman of the committee to explain to the delegate from Young county, Texas camp the standing of his camp.

Gen. Underwood—This report is signed by the committee, who have personally examined every single paper that has been turned over to it by the Adjutant General. Many of the camps handed in their list of delegates made out on a scrap of paper, not even putting the name of their camp, therefore the duties of the committee have been very arduous and complicated.

The committee has found that nearly two-thirds, or perhaps a greater number of camps would be excluded from taking part in these proceedings if the constitution be followed to the letter, so many having failed to pay up their per capita tax by the 1st of April; why, sir, had we adhered rigidly to the constitution only one camp in the Louisiana Division, the Confederate States Cavalry Camp No. 9, would have the privilege of voting, it having complied with the provision to pay the per capita tax on or before the 1st of April.

We, however, strove to be as liberal in the construction of the constitution as justice would permit, and agreed to allow representation to all camps bringing their per capita with them, as this would be carrying out the purposes of the constitution in all its legitimate sense.

With your permission, I would ask the convention that the committee be allowed to make a supplemental report in the morning. Delegates having their per capita with them can come to headquarters a little earlier and pay it to the Adjutant General, who has promised to be on hand, and they will have no trouble whatsoever. It has been rather hard on the Adjutant General to keep his returns open even as long as he did and receive the per capita of delinquent camps; he was not compelled to do it, but through the goodness of his heart, he has kept the returns open long past the prescribed time, when he had other duties to perform, and which has delayed him very much in making up his report.

When a wrong can be remedied it should be done; the right will be done to-morrow when all camps now present at this convention, but not entitled to representation, can pay in their per capita and thus establish their true standing, and allow the committee to make a subsequent report, which I trust the convention will accept, and be satisfied with the labors of the committee.

A delegate from Camp No. 19 asked why his camp had not been called upon either list—the one giving the names of camps

entitled to vote or the one containing the names of camps in default. The names of our delegates were handed in to this committee this morning, and I should like to know why they have made no report on our camp.

Gen. Underwood—Your camp was reported in default because of non-payment of per capita tax, but (with the permission of the convention) you have until to-morrow morning to secure for your camp the right to vote.

Here a delegate asked the ruling of the chair on the question of eligibility of camps that had not paid their per capita tax on or before April 1st.

The chair decides that to strictly construe the constitution would exclude all delegates as proper representatives on this floor who had not paid their per capita by the first day of April; and added "I want it distinctly understood that the chair is a strict constructionist in all things relating to Southern rights, but in all those things relating to the rights and liberties of a Confederate soldier, the chair is a latitudinarian. (Wild cheers and applause.) The chair, therefore, rules that every camp which brings its per capita to the Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans before the completion of this session, or before the expiration of the additional time allowed by the convention, will be under the spirit of the constitution and within its meaning."

The delegate from Camp No. 19 again asked why representation had been denied his camp as he had paid his per capita tax.

Gen. Underwood—If you have paid it, the committee was given no record of it, and your camp was, therefore, reported in default. As previously stated, the Adjutant General may have the tax of some of the camps by this evening's mail, and the committee have, therefore, asked that additional time be granted camps to qualify, of which you can take advantage.

The delegate replied: "Camp No. 19, Ben Humphreys, paid the Adjutant General a few minutes ago."

This provoked a general laugh, Gen. Underwood remarking that the camp would have its full representation in the morning.

Mr. Robert Campbell, a delegate through courtesy from Yazoo City Camp No. 19, Grand Camp of Mississippi, arose and said: "I do not know whether I have any rights upon this floor. I do not wish to reflect upon the committee, but they have gotten our name and number mixed. Our camp does not appear on either list read to the convention, and I, therefore, ask what is the true status of Camp No. 19 of Yazoo City, Mississippi? The committee read out Camp No. 19 as Ben Humphreys, of Crystal Springs, Mississippi."

Adjutant General Moorman, at the request of the chair, explained that the camp from Yazoo City, Miss., was not, nor never had been, admitted into the United Confederate Veterans, and that their number, nineteen, was the one given them by the State Association of Mississippi, and that No. 19 of the United Confederate Vete-

rans was Ben Humphreys Camp of Crystal Springs, and that his Yazoo City camp had never joined the United Confederate Veterans.

Mr. Campbell said papers from their camp had been forwarded to Adjutant General E. T. Sykes; but Gen. Moorman assured him that such papers had not been received at his office.

Gen. Jackson—"I move that this report of the Committee on Credentials be now received and adopted and that the camps in default shall be given until nine o'clock to-morrow morning to pay their dues, enabling the committee to make such corrections as will entitle them to representation. I, therefore, move that the report submitted be received and adopted, together with the suggestions of the committee that the Camps have until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to pay their dues to the Adjutant General; and that the committee confer with the Adjutant General to see who have paid, and submit an amended report of the camps which have qualified."

Objection was raised to the hour as being too early, and it was suggested that the hour named should be 12 o'clock. This also was objected to, as the camps when assembled would like to exercise their right to vote.

The hour was then suggested to be set at 10 o'clock, as being a convenient one in every way.

A delegate from Alabama referred to the suggestion of the chairman of the committee to take the votes of the convention viva voce, unless a division be called for, when the votes by camps should be taken.

Too much time would be consumed if the roll call would have to be made for every vote as there were some 160 or 170 camps present, and he therefore moved that the vote in the first instance simply be taken viva voce, and, if necessary, then by camps. Continuing, he said, "you will recognize that if on every resolution the roll is called for votes by camps we shall consume time which could and should be better employed, and therefore I hope the convention will allow only accredited delegates on the floor vote viva voce in the first instance, and if a division is called, then by camps."

Gen. Jackson—When I moved the adoption of the report I understood the votes of the convention should be taken by ayes and noes. I certainly understood the committee, and I think I am right, to mean that the ayes and noes should determine the pleasure of the convention; and that in case of a division, voting should be by camps. It would take us a week if we had to call the vote on each resolution or question.

Then the delegate from Alabama asked the ruling of the chair on the voting of camps having more delegates than they were entitled to.

"The chair will inform the gentleman from Alabama that in all questions submitted to the house the chair will first put the question for the ayes and noes viva voce; if a division shall be called then the camps would necessarily be called in order."

A delegate from Texas offered as a substitute that the report be returned to the committee for reconsideration. The reason for this motion was because of the incompleteness of the list, whereas all camps could be qualified in the morning. A second was at once found to this motion to recommit to the Committee on Credentials the report submitted for further consideration, but a subsequent motion to lay that motion on the table was immediately offered. Some one asked what effect such a motion would have. "The chair will inform the convention that the motion, if it prevails, to lay the motion of the gentleman from Texas on the table, does not affect the position of the report as made to the House by the committee."

The question to lay the motion on the table was put and carried.

Gen. Jackson—"In order to expedite business, I think it would be well to accept and adopt this report, together with the recommendation to give the committee further time, say until 10 o'clock to-morrow, to receive from the Adjutant General the report of the dues of the delinquent camps just received by him."

A delegate from Texas arose and said: "Mr. President and Comrades: If you adopt the report of the committee, and yet give them further time to correct their report, it appears to me that you place the committee in a very embarrassing attitude. You say their report is correct now, and then you give them time to correct it. That is absurd, simply absurd. This report should not be adopted from the fact that there are a number of camps that have paid their per capita, and yet cannot vote because they have not been announced. In other instances camps were not aware that they would be taxed at this meeting; others have brought their per capita with them, their certificates have come to them within the last two weeks, and some since the 1st of April; those since the 1st of April are they not entitled to representation? The question is yes or no, and in justice to the report of the committee leave it until to-morrow and then adopt it."

Gen. Underwood, chairman of committee—"It is impossible for the committee to do anything else other than that which they have reported. They for five hours have been hard at work; went without eating dinner, having had to lock the door of my room to keep friends out, so as to go through this pile of manuscript—some of it not being legible—and to ask us to go through it again is an imposition. But the motion of Gen. Jackson covers the case entirely, that those camps that have paid and not been reported, and that those bringing their per capita with them, shall have the right up to ten o'clock to-morrow morning to qualify, and that the committee be allowed to make a supplementary report or as an amendment to this report; but to again go over and solve out the names (which we did not attempt to do, some of them cannot be read), is asking too much of us. This is the first great meeting you have ever had, and it is absolutely necessary to organize the convention properly so as to allow you to go ahead with the great work."•

Gen. Cabell—"As a substitute, I ask that the committee be allowed 'till 11 o'clock to-morrow to complete its report. There are many camps which have been organized since the 1st of April, and some so remote as 800 miles west of that mighty river; and many here have come even further to sit in this convention in New Orleans. The committee have doubtless had much to do, and I am sorry they lost their dinner, but the question is most serious, to right a wrong, and I believe in every Confederate soldier here being recognized on the floor of this convention. It is time, sir, that some common sense and less technicality should rule. (Cheers.) This is a love-feast, where old Confederates meet each other and talk over those stirring times."

"I tell you, gentlemen, do not let Gen. Jackson talk you into voting unless you know what you are doing. I am certain my substitute is right; it would be unjust to accept the report as submitted. Many of the camps' per capita is doubtless in the hands of the Adjutant General or will come in by to-night's mail.

"Give the gentlemen from the Far West additional time and adopt the substitute offered by the gentleman from Alabama. This is a grand reunion, and those who have come to it believing they had complied with the necessary conditions, I ask you, gentlemen, to deal with them most kindly. Give them until ten or eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, and let the Committee on Credentials make their report then."

Gen. Jackson—"No man living has greater love for the old Confederate soldier, and as a representative of Tennessee, the 'Volunteer State,' that furnished to the Confederacy one hundred and eighteen regiments and over one hundred thousand men, one-sixth of all the troops furnished the Confederacy, and an unpardoned rebel, I yield to no man on this floor in regard to the rights and liberties of the Confederate soldier. (Great cheers.)

"I have no desire to cut off any camp from representation for irregularity, more especially those which have been admitted since the 1st of April. Time can be granted them and a subsequent report made; it does not affect the acceptance of the report to adopt it with the recommendations, to give them 'till ten o'clock, or until any hour that this convention may see proper. I respect the rights of every man, and I do not intend to be placed by my friend (only I do not believe he intended to place me) in a wrong position in regard to the Confederate soldier.

"I have been through this business before, and we must proceed with regularity and properly organize our body. This subsequent report can be brought in supplementary to the one they have already compiled, and the camps will be entitled to all the privileges of the floor, except that of voting, until such report shall have been made. Far be it from me to wish to deprive any one here from representation, much less any of the Texans. I love the Texans, and am proud to remember that I had many of them in my own command during the entire war."

Gen. Stephen D. Lee—"I differ from my old friend, Gen. Campbell; I do not see that any injustice whatever can be done any camp or comrade by the adoption of Gen. Jackson's motion.

"Now, the committee has reported to the convention, so much of their work is completed, and what would be the utility of going over all this mass of completed work; but it would be an easy matter for camps to pay in their per capita by to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, or a short time thereafter, and the Adjutant General can make a brief return as to those camps paying up. I, therefore, move to lay the substitute on the table, and accept the motion as offered by Gen. Jackson."

The chair—The substitute has already been laid on the table.

Motion was made that for those camps which have not paid their money in by the proper time to have the time extended until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and, therefore, that this convention shall not be called to order before that hour, so no advantage can be taken.

Gen. Underwood—"I desire to move, since it has come to my knowledge that some of the camps have paid in their per capita this evening since our arrival in this convention, which could not have been reported to the committee, their names appearing in the list of delinquent camps, that the report of the Committee on Credentials would not be made public through the press until after ten o'clock to-morrow, when complete returns could be made."

The motion offered by Gen. Jackson with amendment was next in order and was carried. Motion was then put to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was unanimously carried.

The moment the convention adjourned the delegates made a rush for the platform, and amidst the wildest cheers grasped the hands of Generals Longstreet and Gordon. This ovation to the two distinguished generals lasted for some time and until the last old soldier had shaken the hand and looked into the faces of their old leaders, who had stood by their side at Appomattox, so faithfully and heroically where the flag went down to rise no more forever.

SATURDAY APRIL 9TH, 1892—MORNING SESSION.

Saturday was the second and last day of the convention of the United Confederate Veterans. During the continuance of the session, from 10 A. M. until 2:30 P. M., Washington Artillery Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with a most thoroughly representative and distinguished assemblage, in which there were many ladies present. The gallant veterans and the chiefs under whom they fought were present in full force, and were most enthusiastic in the advocacy of any and all measures tending to the perpetuation of the association.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order at Gen. Gordon's request by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Gen. Gordon being present, but very unwell, from the effect of the great labors of yesterday, and the fatigue of the reception of the veterans by Gen.

Longstreet and himself, his voice not being able to stand the strain of making itself heard in the large hall. Gen. Gordon here requested Gen. Lee to lend him his voice, act as his spokesman, and assist him in making announcements, during the remainder of the session.

Immediately after calling the meeting to order, Gen. Lee stated that there had been some question as to the standing of the veterans of the Navy in the association. He desired to have it understood that the veterans of that department of the Confederate service were on an equal footing with the other veterans and were entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by them on the floor of the convention.

On motion of a delegate from Alabama to appoint a committee of one from each of the thirteen States to recommend a place at which the next annual meeting would take place, Gen. Waul, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, interrupted the motion by saying a similar resolution had already been received and acted upon by the committee who was ready to make its report to the convention on this as well as other matters.

The delegate making the motion then amended the previous one by including one member from the Indian Territory and one from the District of Columbia. Question was raised as to the eligibility of a representative from the latter place, but upon the assurance of the chair that the District of Columbia had fulfilled the requirements of the constitution, the matter was dropped.

It was moved and seconded, in order to expedite matters, that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for their consideration, and not read to the convention as had been previously done. Carried.

On motion of a delegate from Texas the courtesy of the floor was extended to a delegation from Corpus Christi, Texas, and they were invited to the courtesies of the floor and to participate in the proceedings, without the privilege of voting.

Gen. Waul announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, and reported as follows:

Resolution offered by Col. Watt T. Cluverius, Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2:

Inasmuch as the badge now worn by the Association United Confederate Veterans is made and worn by irresponsible persons and without the authority of the said association, be it

Resolved, That the present badge be changed or altered so that it be reduced in size one-sixteenth of an inch and the letters U. C. V. be added to it as in design presented with this resolution, the design to remain as it is, and that the proper authorities be authorized or ordered to have the badge registered in the office of the Government Librarian at Washington, D. C.

Size of Old Badge.



Size of New Badge.



The committee have considered and report the following substitute for the above resolution in reference to the badge of the association offered by Comrade Cluverius:

Resolved, That if by so doing a copyright can be secured, the letters U. C. V. be placed on the badge, and that the Quartermaster General be authorized to make the change; but if no copyright can be secured, that there be no change in the badge, which was unanimously adopted.

By the Committee—Recommending the appointment, as previously suggested, of a committee to report upon a place of meeting for the next annual reunion. Adopted.

The chair appointed the following committee, to-wit:

Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, chairman; Gen. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia; Major Jos. Briggs, of Kentucky; Capt. R. B. Coleman, of Indian Territory; Major Albert Akers, of Washington, D. C.; Col. Watt T. Cluverius, of Louisiana; Maj. Gen'l Ben T. DuVal, of Arkansas; Col. W. L. Goldsmith, of Mississippi; Col. E. D. Hall, of North Carolina; Gen. W. G. Veal, of Texas; Col. Fred. L. Robertson, of Florida; Capt. G. H. Cole, of Alabama; J. B. Talbott, of Tennessee.

To whom was referred also the resolution of comrade K. D. Chandler, of Florida, for consideration and report, which was as follows:

Resolution of comrade K. D. Chandler, of Florida that the Commanding General appoint one member from each State and one from the Indian Territory, and also one from the District of Columbia, to select the place of meeting of the next annual reunion.

Resolution offered by Comrade H. L. Bentley, of Abilene Camp No. 72, Texas, is as follows:

The delegates from Abilene Camp No. 72, U. C. V., of Abilene, Taylor County, Texas, respectfully submit, by order of their camp, resolutions as follows:

Resolved—First. That the general organization United Confederate Veterans shall include all camps in the Southern States, under the command of an officer to rank as general and commander-in-chief.

Second. That there shall be two departments as now—the East Mississippi Department and the Trans-Mississippi Department—each to be under the command of an officer to rank as lieutenant-general.

Third. That each State shall constitute a military division; to be under the command of an officer to rank as major general, to be elected annually at the State encampments.

Fourth. That each congressional district shall constitute a military district, to be under the command of an officer to rank as brigadier general, to be elected annually at district encampments.

Fifth. That the commanders of these military districts shall by proper orders divide their respective territories into regimental districts, so that ten camps shall be located in and constitute a district, to be under the command of an officer to rank as colonel, who, together with a lieutenant-colonel and major shall be the regimental field officers.

Sixth. That each camp shall be under the command of officers as now, viz: captain, first and second lieutenants, etc.

Seventh. That the major-general of the Military Division of Texas shall be elected at this, the first meeting of the State encampment, to hold his office one year or until the next annual meeting.

Eighth. That the delegates present from the several congressional or military districts shall recommend to the major-general persons to be appointed by him as commanders in and for their respective districts. These district commanders (brigadier generals) to hold their offices until not less than fifteen camps or two regiments are organized in their said respective districts, when they will order district encampments to assemble, at which time their successors will be elected. If any congressional districts in the State are not represented in this meeting, the major general shall appoint officers to command in said districts, without waiting for recommendations.

Ninth. That each brigadier general shall, on or before the 1st day of June, 1892, issue orders dividing his district into regimental districts, and he shall at the same time appoint one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and one major in each of said districts, who shall proceed to have organized the ten camps to constitute their respective regiments.

Tenth. That said colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors shall after consultation determine where the ten camps in their respective districts shall be located, and they shall select and appoint to organize each camp the said camp officers, viz: Captain, first and second lieutenants, who shall pledge themselves to organize said camps when they accept said appointments.

Eleventh. That the 4th day of July, 1892, shall be designated by the major-general of the State organization as the day on which camps shall be organized, and that he and said brigadier-generals and colonels shall issue the necessary and proper orders to that effect not later than the said 1st day of June, 1892.

Twelfth. That on the 1st day of August, 1892, the captains, first and second lieutenants of said camps shall assemble on the call of their respective colonels at places to be determined by them in their respective regimental district and perfect the regimental organization by the election of regimental officers.

Thirteenth. That on the 1st day of September, 1892, the colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors of said regiments shall assemble on the call of their respective brigadier-generals at places to be determined by them in their respective military districts and perfect the organization of said districts by the election of brigadier generals.

The committee on Resolutions have considered the foregoing resolutions, but inasmuch as they have already reported a resolution raising a committee to revise, amend and report to the next convention a new constitution and by-laws, they recommend that these resolutions be referred to that committee as worthy of their consideration.

Recommendation adopted and referred to new Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution offered by Col. Price Williams, Jr., who stated that the delegates from Raphael Semmes Camp No. 11, Mobile, Ala., were instructed under the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the delegates from Raphael Semmes Camp No. 11, U. C. V., of Mobile, Ala., be and they are hereby instructed to ask the cordial co-operation of the Confederate veterans in New Orleans convention assembled, in the completion of the monument in Mobile, Ala., to Admiral Raphael Semmes.

In obedience to these instructions I most respectfully submit the following resolution, which will of course go to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, viz:

Resolved, That this convention, through its delegates here assembled, deem it a patriotic privilege to cordially respond to the appeal of Raphael Semmes Camp No. 11, and they recommend to the camps here represented and to those which may be hereafter formed, earnest and continued efforts in devising ways and means to complete in Mobile, Ala., the monument now in partial erection to Admiral Raphael Semmes.

The committee have considered the foregoing resolutions offered by Col. Price Williams, Jr., in behalf of the delegates from Camp No. 11, U. C. V., Mobile, Ala., and whilst they are in hearty sympathy with any project that would honor the memory of a man who so gallantly carried the flag of the Confederacy on the high seas, they are of the opinion that the Association as such should not select one hero to the exclusion of others for monumental honors.

Raphael Semmes Camp--In offering the resolution we have regarding the erection of a monument to Admiral Raphael Semmes, our desire was to afford the members of this Association (comprising as it does every State in the Southern Confederacy) an opportunity of doing him honor, and not that he should be selected for monumental honors to the exclusion of others.

It was moved and seconded that the substitute be laid on the table.

Gen'l Waul.—“Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that I am in favor of the substitute. If we were able we would build monuments as high as heaven for every man who consecrated himself to the service of the South, and by his valor added to her glory in deeds of arms; but our means are so limited it would not be well, in my opinion, to make a selection for monumental honors.”

The substitute being duly seconded was put before the House and carried.

It was moved that those present as delegates from camps not enrolled in the United Confederate Veterans, be accorded, the courtesies of the floor, but not to take part in the proceedings, and that the ladies present would also be given seats, which was carried.

The Committee on Credentials here brought in their supplementary report.

Chairman Underwood reported that with the assistance of General Moorman the committee had been enabled to prepare a correct roster of the standing of the camps under the rules. That the committee expressed the wish and hope that this would be a lesson to all camps hereafter to send in the per capita within the time prescribed by the constitution on or before April 1st of each year. That this delay had seriously retarded the business of the convention, had made the duties of the committee very laborious, and had hindered Adjutant General Moorman in the discharge of his duties, delayed his reports, and interfered with all the routine he had mapped out, kept him away from the convention, and prevented him from meeting old friends and comrades he had expected to see upon this occasion, all on account of the dilatoriness of camps in complying with the law. The patience which Adjutant General Moorman has shown in this matter and his entire disregard of his own comfort and pleasure is worthy of the very highest consideration by this body.

The report of the corrected roster was read by Col. John P. Hickman, and after some minor additions were made, a discussion of the report was had. The report is as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 9th, 1892.

GENERAL J. B. GORDON,

President of Convention, United Confederate Veterans,

New Orleans, La. :

SIR—The Committee on Credentials have the honor to present this supplemental report, under instructions from the convention in session assembled. In obedience to the order of the convention Adjutant General Moorman received moneys from delinquent camps until 10:15 A.M. to-day, and then furnished to this committee the roster of those camps which qualified for representation under constitutional requirements, and the list furnished has been examined by this committee, and is herewith reported approved as follows, to-wit:

Following are additional camps entitled to vote:

TEXAS.

Ben McCulloch	Camp No. 29....	Cameron.....	15 votes
Ben McCulloch	" 30....	Decatur.....	3 "
R. E. Lee	" 66....	Lampasas	12 "
Pat Cleburne	" 88....	Cleburne.....	3 "
R. Q. Mills	" 106....	Frost	2 "
W. P. Townsend	" 111....	Calvert	9 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 115....	Meridian.....	8 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 116....	Hamilton	12 "
Jeff Davis	" 117....	Goldthwaite.....	2 "
Stonewall Jackson	" 118....	Brownwood.....	2 "
Joseph E. Johnston	" 119 ..	Gainesville.....	5 "
J. B. Robertson	" 124....	Bryan	8 "
Camp Cabell	" 125....	Vernon	4 "
Young County	" 127 ..	Graham	3 "
John G. Walker	" 128....	Madisonville	2 "
Sul Ross	" 129....	Denton	9 "
Crockett	" 141....	Crockett	11 "
R. E. Lee	" 158....	Fort Worth	6 "
Alvarado	" 160 ..	Alvarado.....	3 "
Horace Randall	" 163....	Carthage	4 "
Sul Ross	" 164....	Bonham	2 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 165....	Taylor	2 "
Hill County	" 166....	Hillsboro	10 "
Jeff Davis	" 168....	Paint Rock	2 "
Tom Green	" 169..	Weatherford	2 "
Matt Ashcroft	" 170....	Sulphur Springs..	5 "
Sul Ross	" 172....	Henrietta	2 "

Total 148.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ben. Humphreys	Camp No. 19 ...	Crystal Springs...	6 votes
Hattiesburg	" 21....	Hattiesburg	2 "
Kitt Mott	" 23....	Holly Springs	3 "
Robert A. Smith	" 24 ..	Jackson.....	5 "
W. A. Montgomery	" 26....	Edwards...	3 "
Claiborne	" 167....	Port Gibson	2 "

Total 21

LOUISIANA.

Camp Moore	Camp No. 60....	Tangipahoa	2 votes
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City Confederate Association Camp No. 171, Washington City, 2 votes.

ARKANSAS.

Ben T. DuVal Camp No. 146....Fort Smith 2 votes

NORTH CAROLINA.

Catawba Camp No. 162....Newton 3 votes

Leaving the following camps not entitled to vote, as no report of the payment of their per capita has reached this committee up to this hour.

TEXAS.

Palestine	Camp No. 44....Palestine.
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 48....Tyler.
Howdy Martin	" 65....Athens.
Taylor County	" 69....Abilene.
Abilene	" 72... Abilene.
W. J. Hardee	" 73....Wichita Falls.
Merkel	" 79....Merkel.
Rosser	" 82....Mt. Enterprise.
Erath and Comanche	" 85... Dublin.
Stonewall Jackson	" 91....Atlanta.
E. C. Walthall	" 92 .. Sweet Water.
Jno. B. Hood	" 103....Austin.
Shropshire-Upton	" 112....Columbus.
Camp Moody	" 123....Buffalo Gap.
Robert E. Lee	" 126....Ladonia.
Ex-Conf. Ass'n Coryell Co.	" 135....Gatesville.
Tom Green	" 136... Hempstead.
F. R. Lubbock	" 138....Lubbock.
Camp Rogers	" 142 ... Caldwell.
Geo. D. Manion	" 145....Kaufman.
W. W. Loring	" 154....Roby.
Gonzales	" 156....Gonzales.

GEORGIA.

Jno. B. Gordon Camp No. 50....Spring Place.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Stephen Elliott Camp No. 51....St. George's.

FLORIDA.

Geo. T. Ward Camp No. 53....Palmetto.
 Patton Anderson " 59.... Monticello.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Camp No. 80....Kansas City.

ARKANSAS.

Camp Cabell

Camp No. 89....Bentonville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sampson

Camp No. 137....Clinton.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JNO. C. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman;

JNO. P. HICKMAN,
E. M. HUDSON,
FRED. L. ROBERTSON,

with the following recommendations:

That the President of the North Carolina Confederate Veteran Association, Col. E. D. Hall, who is here present, and has stated that they are forming camps in his State, but that North Carolina was unable to send the representation to this convention, she would have liked to, but that every energy was being and would continue to be made to bring every ex-Confederate into line and have the camps to enroll under our banner.

I therefore ask, that the delegation from North Carolina be extended the same courtesy as has been accorded the Virginia delegation, without privilege of vote.

Also to Gen. Castleman to have the courtesy of the floor as a delegate, but not with the privilege to vote. His camp could take no action until the 12th of the month, which is subsequent to this meeting, and could not be enrolled under this banner.

I move that he be seated upon the same privilege as that given to Virginia.

Gen. Schaumberg here moved the adoption of the report, with all the recommendations, which was duly seconded.

A delegate of Ben. McCulloch Camp No. 29 of Cameron, Texas, rose and asked, "Is it true that one delegate is allowed for every twenty (20) members, and one for a fraction over? If so, my camp, instead of fourteen (14) should have fifteen votes," This was agreed to.

Gen. Cabell—"I want the attention of this House for a few moments. A number of camps are reported who paid their initiation fee of two dollars, but they are distributed over such a large section of country that doubtless their per capita tax has been delayed. Now I ask you all, shall these delegates who came here in good faith, believing that they had complied with all the requirements of the organization, because of the detention of the mails be debarred entering into full fellowship with the old Confederates here? If the camps whose per capita has not yet come to hand be given the privilege of voting, I feel assured that they will pay every dollar that is due. (A voice from the assembly shouted; "I'll bet you!")

Many of the delegates have come a long way for the pleasure of meeting old comrades and sharing in these deliberations, and is it not hard to find that after their long travel that they are denied representation? I wish to violate no rules, but I ask that a liberal construction be put upon the non-arrival of their per capita.

"I, therefore, move that the camps which have paid their initiation fee, even if their per capita tax has not been received, that they be allowed all the rights and privileges on this floor now enjoyed by other delegates."

This motion received hearty seconding, but before being put a delegate from Alabama asked that the constitution be read on that question.

The chair requested the Adjutant General to read the constitution on that question, but Gen. Cabell read the article pertinent to the subject, which is as follows:

Article 5th of the constitution. Certificates of membership in the association of United Confederate Veterans will be issued to organizations applying for admission by the general when their constitution, by-laws and roll of members has been examined and found to conform with the requirements of this constitution. A fee of \$2 shall accompany such applications, which fee shall be placed in the general treasury of the association. Each camp to whom a certificate is issued, and belonging to this general association, shall annually in April forward to the adjutant general a true and correct roll of its members in good standing on that date, and shall at the same time pay into the the general treasury the sum of ten cents per capita for each member shown on such roll; and no camp shall be permitted representation in a general convention of the United Confederate Veterans until the said camp shall have paid said annual tax and all other amounts due by such camp.

Amendment to the Constitution. *Resolved*, That no camp shall be allowed representation in any meeting of the United Confederate Veterans unless the camp shall have on or before the first day of April preceding the meeting paid all amounts due as initiation fee, \$2, and also the amount due per capita.

Gen. Cabell continuing, said: "Now, I ask of you to construe liberally the article with the amendment I have just read to you. I ask you to look at it in its proper light, that every old Confederate soldier that comes here can have a voice in this convention, whether or not they have paid the per capita demanded under that clause.

"Many of the new camps have not yet received a copy of the constitution and are not aware that the per capita must be paid by the first of April, and are, therefore, not to blame for their shortcoming. So I ask you, comrades, to be liberal in your construction of this, and give them the recognition desired."

Gen. Underwood—"Mr. President, "I dislike very much being drawn into a discussion, but I think you should know the facts as they are, and I will preface my remarks by saying that in the per _

petuation of any organization or any body, strict compliance with the constitution is the only means to maintain existence, and, therefore, while being as liberal as possible, we believed it was absolutely necessary that we follow the rules of the constitution.

"If we allow the rules to be set aside now, then, by the Eternal God, there will not be another meeting of this Association. We cannot hold it together unless we are governed by what the constitution expressly commands. When I was instructed by the Adjutant General as to what was expected of me, I believed it meant something, and if I had not believed in the objects and purposes of this Association I would not have gone to Washington especially to have seen you, Mr. President, about the Northern States in my division, and spent the one hundred dollars for expenses which was cheerfully given. It is impossible to organize any body, whether a political institution, a church, a state, an army, or an association, without some kind of rules or regulations governing same, and when such rules and regulations are accepted, then, by the eternal powers, they should be rigidly adhered to.

"To show you how liberal the committee was, after we went in my rooms, I saw that if we ruled strictly, that is, allowing representation only to those camps paying their per capita by the 1st of April, a very large number of camps would be excluded from the proceedings of this convention; for instance, only one camp in Louisiana fulfilled the requirements, a few from Kentucky and so on, all of which I know to be correct, for I checked these things myself. A very large number of the Texas camps had not paid up; so I said to the committee at the time of making our report last night, that the most liberal thing we could do was to allow all camps that had paid their per capita up to the holding of this convention the privilege of voting, with the recommendation that additional time be allowed delinquent camps to pay up their dues. This would give all camps present an opportunity to secure representation, especially those admitted since the 1st of April.

"All have had an opportunity of paying up this morning, and those camps not availing themselves of the additional time cannot expect to be accorded anything but the courtesy of the floor, and certainly not the privileges enjoyed by the camps which fulfilled the requirements of the constitution.

"Business is business, and the pity is that we do not do enough of it. I am an intense Southern man, and the reason is originally because of birth, but principally because of the education I received during my service in the Confederacy, not so much in active service, for the largest part was spent in the various prisons of the North (cheers and applause), and, sir, I understand the absolute necessity of strict regularity, if we are to make something out of this more than a mere mass meeting.

"We have come here for the consideration of many objects principally the preservation of our history, some of which I have begun

and our proceedings therefore should be characterized by measure^s adopted by men of sense and business. Therefore I think the committee's Supplemental report should be accepted as final.

"These are the facts of the case, and I thank you for the courtesy shown in listening to me, but I think it my duty to tell you the true state of affairs, and then submit it to the convention, whether our labors shall stand or not."

The Chair—The motion is before the House, to admit all camps present, which have paid their initiation fee, to the full privileges of the floor.

Gen. Schaumburg—I move to lay that motion on the table; which was immediately seconded.

The Chair—It is moved and seconded to lay the motion on the table to admit all camps present, which have paid their initiation fee, to the full privileges of the floor. What is the pleasure of the convention?

The motion was carried.

Gen. Schaumburg—I call for my original motion to adopt the supplemental report of the committee.

The Chair—The adoption of the supplemental report [of the Committee is next in order.

The Chair—"It is moved and seconded that the supplemental report of the Committee on Credentials, with all its recommendations, be accepted. Are you ready for the question?" which was carried.

The Committee on Resolutions continued their report, through Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, chairman.

Resolution by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, to establish a similar memorial day throughout the South.

The committee are informed that in a number of States memorial day has been made a legal holiday by statute, and as these States have not adopted the same day, it is impracticable to fix the same day in all the States for observance, which report was adopted.

Resolution by comrade W. H. Brooker, of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 144, San Antonio, Texas:

Resolved; that the general commanding appoint a committee of eleven ladies from each Southern State, whose flag was represented in the Confederacy, to look after the graves of our fallen heroes who lie on Northern soil, and to devise ways and means to have erected suitable monuments in the land where they lie, to commemorate their heroic fortitude and perpetuate their names from oblivion.

The committee have considered the above resolution, and whilst the object is one that would gratify every true soldier, they do not think it can be accomplished at this time, and report adversely.

Gen. Underwood—I move that that resolution shall lie on the table.

Which was carried.

Resolution by comrade A. D. Cohen, of Indian River Camp No. 47, Florida Division, is as follows:

Appreciating the services of Col. G. W. M. Williams of the gallant Forty-sixth Georgia Infantry, who died in the service, be it resolved by this convention of his comrades that his widow be authorized to wear the badge of the United Confederate Veterans.

The committee offered the following substitute:

That Confederate soldiers and sailors, their mothers, wives, widows and daughters, and none others, shall be authorized to wear the badge and button adopted by this association.

Which was adopted.

Gen. Underwood—Does it include sons and daughters of veterans as well as mothers and wives?

The chair replied that it did.

Gen. Boyd—I should like to know what disposition will be made with the resolutions now on the desk; will they not be read first to the convention, then referred to the committee?

The Chair—By a previous motion, to expedite matters, it was unanimously agreed to turn all resolutions over to the committee in the first instance, and submit them after with the recommendation of the committee to the convention.

Resolution by comrade J. M. Harrell, of Arkansas:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be returned to Senator John W. Daniel for the eloquent, instructive and masterly oration delivered by him before this convention to-day.

Resolved, That the convention request his permission to publish the same, that ten thousand copies be printed at the expense of members thereof for public distribution.

Substitute for resolution of comrade J. M. Harrell, of Arkansas:

The committee have considered the resolutions in reference to the speeches of Hon. John W. Daniel and the Commanding General, and report as a substitute the resolutions—

1st. That the thanks of the association are tendered Senator Daniel for his able and eloquent address.

2d. That both addresses be published in the pamphlet proceedings of the convention.

Which was adopted.

A delegate arose and moved that ten thousand copies of the speech be printed.

Dr. J. Wm. Jones—I would like to have at least twenty-five thousand copies printed so that every old soldier might have a copy.

Motion was then made and carried to have fifty thousand copies printed for distribution.

The Committee on Resolutions—This association can have printed a certain number of books, for distribution among the camps, and every member can order at the same time, as many as he wants, and get them at actual cost. The funds of the association will not permit the printing of such a large number. We, therefore, submit, as a substitute, resolution offered by comrade Chipley, of Florida, as follows:

Resolved, That the Adjutant General is directed to notify each camp of this association the cost per hundred of the proceedings of this convention, including the addresses of the Commanding General and Hon. John W. Daniel and the roster of our dead furnished by Gen. Underwood, in order that each camp may order as many copies as they desire, in addition to the copies issued by the association.

Upon being duly seconded the motion prevailed to lay the one offered, ordering the printing of 50,000 copies on the table.

The chair—The substitute offered by the committee, embracing Comrade Chipley's resolution, now comes up. What will you do with it?

It was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Underwood—It has come to my knowledge since the committee submitted its supplemental report that a fine representation is here from Arkansas. Hon. J. M. Harrell has here some delegates that are not members of our Association, and like those from Kentucky, desire to have the courtesy of the floor, but without the privilege of voting. There is also a State senator, from Kentucky, present, representing the eastern part of the State, who would like to have the courtesy of the floor, and as chairman of the credential committee, I would ask for these gentlemen, and one who was my adjutant general when I was acting governor of Kentucky, that they be extended the courtesies desired.

The chair—The courtesies are extended them with pleasure.

Gen. Jackson—I would ask the courtesy of this assembly while I read something pertaining to the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association, Camp No. 9, the list of vice-presidents as follows:

Alabama—Gen. Jos. Wheeler, W. W. Allen, Montgomery; Col. Joseph Hodgson, Mobile; Sergeant J. B. Head, Birmingham.

Tennessee—Capt. Thomas L. Perkins, Franklin, Capt. George B. Guild, Nashville; Capt. J. H. Martin, Memphis; Major Moses Clift, Chattanooga.

• *Kentucky*—Genl. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Lexington; Major J. B. Briggs, Russellville; Private W. L. Delaney, Bowling Green; Private J. D. Hunt, Lexington.

Texas—Gen. W. G. Blaine, Fairfield; Judge R. E. Beckhorn, Fort Worth; Gen. J. M. Claiborne, New Bonham; Sergeant R. H. Phillips, LaGrange.

Gen. Jackson requested that other States send in their lists of their vice-presidents as soon as possible.

Gen. Jackson also announced that all cavalymen should meet that afternoon at Memorial Hall at 2:30 o'clock, to form in line for the review.

The chair—No resolutions on the table, the Committee on Resolutions will please continue their report.

Gen. Maul—The committee will report a little later with your permission.

Reports to the convention were next in order, and Major-General John C. Underwood, commanding Division of the Northwest was called on to read his report.

Gen. Underwood on rising, said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention—I live in Kentucky and reside in Chicago. I am a member of two camps in Kentucky, and of one (No. 8) in Chicago. It is a much more difficult thing to belong to a camp in a city like Chicago, where we have to meet in individual offices and hold up the enthusiasm by Saturday night meetings on the enemy's ground.

"I received the appointment (which I did not expect) from the general commanding as major-general of the Northwest, including the division West of the Alleghanies, which is referred to in General Orders No. 22. Among other things the major-generals commanding were directed to proceed to gather the names, compile the names and commands of all the Confederate dead buried in the various prisons and cemeteries of the North, put their graves in order and see that that they are kept in proper condition and to monument their remains.

"I was never sufficiently high in the Confederacy to know how to make orders, but I had the privilege of obeying. I did the best I could, and I have this report to make to Gen. Moorman. I have the books with me, and have got the graves numbered, the number of their companies, and am happy to give them to those subscribing to the monumental fund as a bonus, as a gift. (Cheers.) I have never charged a Confederate soldier for anything that I could spare, and I know that you will be interested in the report which I shall read. This first part is only to show you how the officer obeyed the orders given. I will now read my report."

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST, }
CHICAGO, ILLS., April 7th, 1892. }

MAJOR GENERAL GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff:

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report with regard to the discharge of certain duties, under orders from the Commanding General:

I. Pursuant to Paragraph 1 of General Orders No. 26 from general headquarters, and after receiving commission, I on February 2d, 1892, assumed command of the division of the Northwest and appointed a provisional staff (see copy of General Orders No. 1, Division Northwest, previously forwarded).

II. In obedience to Paragraph 2 of General Orders No. 26 from general headquarters, referring to Paragraph 11 of General Orders No. 22 of the same series, I began the compilation of data relating to the Confederate dead buried within the territory comprising my division district; and to date have been so fortunate as to be able to present herewith, as part and parcel of this report, two pamphlets containing rosters of deceased Confederate soldiers—one, embracing 4317 names, etc., of the dead originally interred at the prison Camp

"Douglas," and afterward removed to and buried in the Confederate quarter of "Oakwoods" cemetery, Chicago, Ills.; and the other, embracing 2400 names, etc., of the dead buried in the Confederate cemetery on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, and in the Camp Chase prison cemetery and City cemetery, Columbus, O.

III. I was unable to obtain sufficient data relating to the dead buried at other points to justify publication thereof in pamphlet form, but know that there are the remains of some 1700 Confederates who died in Camp Morton prison and lie buried in the old cemetery at Indianapolis, Ind., the graves and grounds there being in a dilapidated condition.

IV. The State of Ohio has taken better care of the Confederate graves within its boundary than the other States reported; and has, by gubernatorial authority, had compiled complete rosters of such dead, transcribed and presented herewith in classified pamphlet form; the dead at "Oakwoods" cemetery, Chicago, number over 6000, but owing to the loss of some of the registers the names of about two-thirds of the number, only, could be ascertained, and their graves are indifferently kept, though in better condition than those at Indianapolis. Altogether, the remains of the deceased Confederate heroes referred to, are neglected and need attention; and, with the view of instituting a systematic reform, I have undertaken the raising of \$25,000, more or less, with which to place both graves and grounds in good condition and monument the dust of those who gave life to the "Lost Cause" and who now lie sleeping beneath sod foreign to that of their nativity.

V. Pursuant to the intent and purpose, expressed in the preceding paragraph, I have already secured a cash subscription of \$900, a guarantee subscription of \$1000, a conditional construction subscription of \$2000—all aggregating \$3900, which added to the money in bank to the credit of the treasurer of the Ex-Confederate Association of Chicago (the net proceeds of lecture by General John B. Gordon with interest thereon, etc.), \$1489.40, makes a total available asset for Confederate monumental purposes at Chicago of \$5380.40; and, from promises made me and the natural expectation of pecuniary realization through personal work done, I feel assured of the ability to erect a monument over the Confederate dead in "Oakwoods" cemetery, Chicago, at a cost of from \$5000 to \$10,000; and at other points, with different valuations, as after considerations.

VI. On March 5th, 1892, I was directed by the commanding general to "proceed at once to the State of Kentucky to organize camps in the United Confederate Veterans;" and pursuant to such instructions, I communicated with many local ex-Confederate associations within that State, made several visitations to its principal cities, and to date have merged into the United Confederate Veterans the "Confederate Veteran Association of Kentucky," comprising 281 members organized into seven camps located at Lexington, Paris, Cynthiana,

Georgetown, Versailles, Harrodsburg and Lawrenceburg; have secured the organization of forty ex-Confederates at Bowling Green into a camp United Confederate Veterans and have many more promised and in process of organization, which I shall hereafter materialize unless the order of authority is revoked.

VII. Having, in compliance with your suggestion, recommended a most active, zealous and worthy ex-Confederate worker, it was my pleasure to receive from you and present to President John Boyd of the Confederate Veteran Association of Kentucky, a commission as Major General United Confederate Veterans; and to muster and install into office in the presence of over 125 members of his command, who received the information of the introduction of the "United" Federation in Kentucky and hailed the elevation of their comrade to the command of the division with unanimity and great enthusiasm.

VIII. As a "Southerner" by birth, education and past service I am a devotee to the Southern people, of their principles of virtue and honor, of their chivalrous deeds at arms; and, desiring to preserve and assist in securing a true history of the past, I herewith report the statistical data previously enumerated as the most complete I could obtain; and, the number of camps formed, as the greatest I could secure—within the month of operation.

IX. On the whole I have done the very best I could with the means and opportunities at hand, and fully appreciating the honor conferred on me, I remain

Your comrade and obedient servant,

JNO. C. UNDERWOOD,

Major General Division Northwest.

Gen. Underwood was frequently interrupted during the reading of his report with applause, and at its conclusion the delegates evidenced their approbation by the wildest cheers.

During the reading of Major General Underwood's report Senator John W. Daniel was announced and was received by the veterans standing and was greeted with loud and hearty cheers. The chair, in welcoming him to a seat on the platform, presented him as follows to the convention:

"It is my happy privilege to present to you our glorious orator of yesterday, Senator Daniel, of Virginia."

And three cheers were given by the old veterans for the peerless orator.

Delegate Chipley, of Florida, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this report be adopted without reference to the Committee on Resolutions, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby given Major General Underwood for his faithful performance of the laborious duties assigned to him by the general commanding.

Resolved, That his report and the rosters of our dead, prepared by Gen. Underwood, be published as an appendix to the proceedings of this convention.

And he also suggested that all other commanders emulate his example.

Seconded and adopted by a rising vote.

Gen. Underwood then thanked the convention as follows: "No officer deserves any thanks for doing his duty, but I thank you, nevertheless, most sincerely, that you have received my report with such evidences of appreciation. I would, however, ask you to strike out one part of the resolution—that which requires the publication of the rosters of the dead. It will cost you six hundred dollars to publish anything like the number I have (6000). They were published at my expense, and I will give away what I have here with me and gladly send copies to each individual who will write me at No. 64 Exchange Building, Chicago, or leave his name and address with Col. John P. Hickman, who is a member of the Tennessee delegation. I have some of the books with me. Of the dead buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Texas has six or seven hundred dead; Tennessee, seven hundred and forty-seven; Louisiana, I think, one hundred and thirty-seven, and so on. They are all classified here (touching the book in his hand) and according to State and regiments. North Carolina has one regiment that buried there two hundred and ten men. To think of a regiment being put in that prison by the Lake, and nearly all of them to die there, for two hundred and ten men was a large regiment at one period of the war. The number of books I have with me is between sixty and seventy, and may be yours for the asking."

An amendment was offered, as requested by Gen. Underwood, regarding the publication of the rosters of the dead, and carried.

The rush for books lasted a few seconds, when order was restored and the business of the convention proceeded with.

The chair then called for the report of the Surgeon General, none of the other major generals having prepared a report to submit to the convention.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon General, prefaced his report, in the following words: "*Mr. President and Fellow Comrades*—I have in my hand a publication which presents my labors during the last three years in reference to the members of the medical corps of the army and navy of the Confederate States. There are two objects of great importance which I have striven to accomplish, the first is as far as possible to collect and preserve all records of the medical corps of the Confederate army and navy; and second, to determine by actual investigation and inquiry the numbers and condition of the surviving Confederate soldiers who have been disabled by wounds and diseases received in their heroic defense of the rights and liberties of the Southern States.

"I have examined rosters, looked into reports, and gathered what data I could to compile the accompanying report or table of the surgeons and assistant surgeons who marched with you and were by your side through all the contingencies of the field. The

summary I have is rather incomplete, for where there are three thousand or more men, it is hard to be accurate, and I would ask that all surgeons and assistant surgeons living would please send me a roster of their medical officers and their place of residence, and if dead, the time they died. In carrying out my second object I found the best plan was to correspond with the governors of the different Southern States, and have published their replies by States. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana have not been negligent in preserving authentic records of the war; but from the other replies it will be seen how incomplete my work necessarily is, but I have published this pamphlet record at my own expense as the best I could obtain with my limited opportunity of securing accurate data.

"These have been the two objects which I have had in view to accomplish. You will find such data in this report as I think will enable us to enter upon our future work more easily.

"With me this has been a labor of love, involving as it has a large expenditure of time, labor and money, but I have cheerfully responded to my duties, and will be more than compensated if I accomplish anything in the direction of preserving the records of the many noble men who followed the fortunes of the Southern army. Even if I never accomplish any other result than to excite sympathy for our old soldiers, their widows and orphans, I will feel that I have not labored in vain. I have always tried to do what I could for every Confederate soldier, and any of them who have been to me since the war have always found me ready to aid him in every way in my power.

"This work I expect to continue, as I consider it amongst the holiest duties of my life. It is a labor of love for me to aid in the advancement of our sacred cause, and I thank the general commanding for his universal kindness and courtesy to me in this position."

[This useful, invaluable and grand report, which is a monument to the ability, labor and patriotism (he having previously published and paid for a large number of copies himself at an expense of over \$150.00) of the distinguished scientist physician, surgeon, and peerless citizen, Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon General of the United Confederate Veterans, will be found in the appendix to this book.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Dr. J. B. Cowan, of Tennessee—I move the adoption of that report, with thanks, and that it be published in connection with the other reports which have just been passed.

The Doctor is right, the medical faculty ought to gather data in every direction, and he is doing the work intelligently, and discharging a sacred obligation in gathering that data as history to this association.

I am in hearty sympathy with that endeavor. The surgeons, sir, are a class of men that in the struggle of the "Lost Cause" dis-

tinguished themselves in the midst of conflict, ministered to your needs, and that comrades, shared the common dangers with you; and it is said, Mr. Chairman, that the greatest character is the man who sacrifices himself for the good of his fellow-man, and if that be true, no class sacrificed more than the surgeons that followed the fortunes of war. I am prouder to-day of having served on the medical staff, from 1861 till the 10th of May, 1865, than of anything that could be given me in this wide world.

I am in sympathy with the Doctor, and I move that a vote of thanks be tendered him, and that his report be published with the other reports, the one by my friend from Kentucky, just now submitted, and the others to follow.

The motion was heartily seconded and passed unanimously.

Adjutant General Moorman then read the following report:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8, 1892.

Gen. John B. Gordon, Commanding United Confederate Veterans: General—I had the honor to receive the appointment from you of Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans on the 2d day of July, 1891. It was some time after before I received the papers and documents, and about the 6th day of September, 1891, I commenced the work of organizing camps in earnest.

In revolving plans to accomplish success I conceived the idea of reviving interest through the medium of your eloquent and convincing address made at the time of your election as General commanding, Sept. 21, 1889.

I used the newspaper directory and sent your address accompanied by a circular letter in the nature of an appeal to the press of the South requesting every paper in fifteen States to publish it on Sunday, the 6th of September, and to write an editorial, and to send me copies of the papers. My effort met with quick and patriotic response. Your address was placed in the hands of every veteran in the South. It acted like magic. Responses and applications came pouring in from nearly every State and success was assured. [Cheers.]

At this time thirty-three camps had joined the organization; to-day it numbers 160, (great cheers,) distributed as follows: Division of the Northwest 1, North Carolina 1, Missouri 1, South Carolina 2, Indian Territory 2, Arkansas 2, Georgia 3, Alabama 5, Kentucky 9, Mississippi 14, Tennessee 14, Florida 17, Louisiana 20, Texas 69; total, 160 camps (loud cheers and applause). As is usual with all new organizations, there being so many details and explanations, has made the work very laborious. This office has sent out about 1400 letters and commission receipts. Most of the letters were written by me personally, and I have received about 1300 letters; have besides issued and distributed about 5000 circulars, 1500 constitutions, and 1500 copies of minutes of reunions at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., and organization in

New Orleans; also about 1000 commissions, and had printed 500 copies each general and special orders and circulars, making a total of 22,500. Also 2000 special orders and 1500 circular letters, out of which about 15,000 have been distributed. [Cheers.]

The officers of all camps which have sent in lists of officers have been commissioned, besides all the general officers and their staff, and charters have been mailed to every camp, and copies of all general and special orders, circulars, minutes, etc., also furnished each camp.

The following membership fee and per capita tax received: \$1312.83; expenditures, \$778; cash on hand, \$534.83, itemized statement of which is hereto attached and is as follows:

The Adjutant General's department is now fully supplied with a complete outfit of all necessary books, blanks, stationery, etc. There is a complete registry kept of all commissions, charters and everything sent out of the office, and a receipt required for the same, which is kept on file. The books of the office show a record of everything done.

The orders issued by your direction in regard to giving rank to general officers and their staffs, appointment of brigadier generals, and additional rank of captain to commanders of camps, the issuance of commissions and the adoption of a seal have all met with almost universal approval. Also your order creating the division of the Northwest and division east of the Alleghanies; also partitioning Texas into five divisions on account of its size and being so difficult of access in some portions, have been approved from nearly every direction. I have found it impracticable to carry out the provision of article 5 of the amendments to the constitution, both on account of the great expense attached thereto, and no funds on hand to pay with until lately, and also because its requirements delay the admission of camps so long it causes them to withdraw their application for membership; I therefore suggest its repeal.

Every State has organized camps except Virginia, and your appointments for Major Generals have been made in every State except Alabama; and there being five camps now formed in that State, there will be no necessity for an appointment by you, as you can issue an order for an election of Major General.

In the organization of so many new camps, I have, of course, encountered many difficulties, but I am happy to say there has been no friction in any quarter, but the utmost harmony has prevailed. [Cheers.]

In conclusion, I desire to say I feel proud to place in your hands my report, showing the great advance the organization has made under your leadership and direction, and at the same time desire to greet and thank the veterans from all the States who have been in correspondence with the Adjutant General's office, and have shown me so much consideration and courtesy. There is also another pleasant duty which I desire to perform, and that is, to thank Gen. J. A.

Chalaron, assistant Adjutant General, for valuable counsel and assistance in my arduous duties.

With great respect,

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report the delegates cheered and applauded for some time.

For itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in foregoing report, see appendix.

The Chair—Before the adoption of this report Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, delegate from R. E. Lee Camp of Virginia and Mayor of the city of Richmond, wishes to be allowed the privilege of speaking to you. What is your pleasure?

Consent being unanimous, Mayor Ellyson was asked to come to the stand.

He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Comrades—The Adjutant General in his report makes a statement which is true, as he intends it, but which unexplained might be misunderstood.

We have been received with so much courtesy, not merely that which always exist between old soldiers, but have received marks of such distinguished consideration, that we feel more than honored by the attention that has been shown us by the convention, and all the people of this goodly State.

Therefore, what I shall say is not said in a spirit of criticism, but rather that Virginia may have her position properly presented.

Virginia has organized no camps under the jurisdiction of the United Confederate Veterans, but Virginia has not been backward in this respect, and was the first to organize a camp of ex-Confederates, and in all the years since the war no people in all the South have been more loyal to every memory of the Confederacy than the old soldiers of Virginia (cheers). They have been not only loyal to the memory of the dead, but through her devoted daughters have provided for the marking of their graves and the keeping green of their memories and decorating the places where they lie buried. In Oakwood, where there are 18,000 Confederates buried, those graves once a year are decorated by the fair daughters of old Virginia [cheers]. Virginia provided one of the first homes for the care of the old soldiers, and we have there now more than five hundred old soldiers, some from every State in the South, it matters not from what State he came, and the first man to seek admittance was not a Virginian, he was a Mississippian [cheers]. No State has made more ample provisions for the maintenance of the old soldier than Virginia, and no one coming to the Home for admittance, if they were deserving, have been turned away, no matter from whence he came we have given him the right hand of fellowship and bade him enter [cheers].

We are not here as delegates of the United Confederate Veterans, but we are here to look into your organization, to assist you in your labors, if possible, and we have come in order that you might know what we feel, and that is, that we regard it an honor, and privilege, and pleasure everywhere and anywhere to keep step to the music of the Confederate march anywhere in the line. [Cheers.]

So we have not come to unite with your organization at this time, because we have a grand camp of our own composed of twenty-five camps, and we could not and would not, with strict regard to propriety, enter into this organization without the consent of the grand camp, which will not have a meeting for some time, as our action would be more or less binding on the grand camp; but we can tell you that even whilst we cannot at this time enter into organic relation, we can bring you something,—we give you our hearts, and wish you to know our hearts beat in sympathy with every purpose that you have in view, and I can give you the assurance that the time will not be very far distant, when every camp in Virginia will be united with this organization; and at your next meeting, Virginia will have all the rights and privileges as she has had all the delights of this reunion. [Loud cheers.];

I thank you for your attention to my remarks concerning the true position of Virginia. [Cheers.]

The Chair—What will you do with the Adjutant General's report?

Comrade R. D. Rugely, of Bob Stone Camp No. 93 of Texas, moved that the report be received and adopted, and that the rules be suspended and the thanks of the association be again (this being the second time during the session) tendered Adjt. Gen. Geo. Moorman for his untiring devotion to the interests of the Confederates and the efficiency with which he had performed the duties of his office. [Carried with cheers and applause and by a rising vote.]

Dr. Jos. Jones—I would like to make the request of all the surgeons in this convention, that they meet this afternoon at my residence, corner Camp and Washington avenue. Please take notice and act accordingly.

Report of Quartermaster General Shipp was next in order, which was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, }
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 5th, 1892. }

General John B. Gordon,

Commanding United Confederate Veterans.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I have the honor to report that the duties of this department have been mainly limited to furnishing a society pin or badge to the various camps, bivouacs and associations belonging to the United Confederate Veterans, for such members as they

in their sovereign capacity deemed worthy to wear the same. The method adopted for the distribution of said badges is as follows:

The commander, adjutant, or quartermaster of the respective associations make a requisition on me for the number and quality of badges wanted, accompanying the same with a remittance of five cents per badge to meet the expenses of this department. On receipt of said requisition I issue an official order on the manufacturer for the number of pins wanted. I have a written agreement with the manufacturer to make the pins in two grades, gold at \$1.25 and gold plated at fifty cents each. Also that none shall be furnished except upon the order of the Quartermaster General.

I have issued since our last meeting at Jackson, Miss., June 2d, 1891, orders for 747 United Confederate Veterans society pins, which have been distributed among the following camps:

- Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division, Camp No. 1.
- Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division, New Orleans, Camp No. 2.
- Benevolent Association, Shreveport, La., Camp No. 3.
- N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn., Camp No. 4.
- Jeff Davis Camp, Alexandria, La., Camp No. 6.
- Confederate Veterans Association, Chicago, Ill., Camp No. 8.
- Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association, Louisiana Division, New Orleans, Camp No. 9.
- Ward Confederate Veteran Association, Pensacola, Fla., Camp No. 10.
- W. W. Loring Camp, Brooksville, Fla., Camp No. 13.
- Washington Artillery Camp, New Orleans, Camp No. 15.
- Henry St. Paul Camp, New Orleans, Camp No. 16.
- Baton Rouge Camp, Baton Rouge, La., Camp No. 17.
- Iberville Camp, Plaquemine, La., Camp No. 18.
- Natchez Camp; Natchez, Miss., Camp No. 20.
- J. J. Whitney Camp, Fayette, Miss., Camp No. 22.
- Kit Mott Camp, Holly Springs, Miss., Camp No. 23.
- Robert A. Smith Camp, Jackson, Miss., Camp No. 24.
- Isham Harrison Camp, Columbus, Miss., Camp No. 27.
- Confederate Historical Association Bivouac, Memphis, Tenn., Camp No. 28.
- Ben McCulloch Camp, Decatur, Texas, Camp No. 30.
- Vicksburg Camp, Vicksburg, Miss., Camp No. 32.
- R. L. Gibson Camp, Evergreen, La., Camp No. 33.
- Major Victor Maurin Camp, Donaldson, La., Camp No. 38.
- Natchitoches Camp, Natchitoches, La., Camp No. 40.
- Indian River Camp, Titusville, Fla., Camp No. 47.
- Orange County Camp, Orlando, Fla., Camp No. 57.
- Col. Ben Timmons Camp, LaGrange, Texas, Camp No. 61.
- Calcasieu Camp, Lake Charles, La., Camp No. 62.
- Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, Kingston, Texas, Camp, No. 71.
- Mississippi City Camp, Mississippi City, Miss., Camp No. 120.

I have just perfected arrangements to get the society pin or

badge from one of our comrades in Chattanooga, which will enable me to send them direct to the respective organizations on receipt of requisition without the former delays. For the accommodation of our comrades belonging to the United Confederate Veterans in attendance upon the Reunion, who may wish to provide themselves with society pins while here, I have arranged to supply them from Memorial Hall on Camp street, but only upon a requisition from the commanders, adjutants or quartermasters of camps, bivouacs and associations belonging to the United Confederate Veterans. In the absence of the above named officers at this Reunion, a requisition from the chairmen of accredited delegations to this convention will be recognized, but only for members of their respective camps, bivouacs or associations.

The receipts and disbursements in this department have been as follows:

By department fees on 747 society badges at 5c. each, \$37.35.

To disbursements for stationery, printing, postage, telegrams, stenographer, etc., as per vouchers, \$36.00. Balance on hand \$1.35.

Thus it will be seen, while the duties of this department are not as laborious as those of some of my predecessors, it is very evident the office is not as lucrative as it is said was the case with some of them.

Before closing this report I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. R. Carroll, general manager of the Queen and Crescent; Major J. W. Thomas, president of the N., C. and St. L. Railway Company; Major J. L. McCollum, superintendent of the W. and A. Railway Company; the Hon. John H. Inman, of the R. and D.; Gen. Alexander, of the Georgia Central, and Judge W. L. Woods, third vice-president of the L. and N. Road, for courtesies extended this department of the United Confederate Veterans in furnishing private cars for the use and comfort of the general commanding and his distinguished party from Washington, D. C., and the lieutenant general and party from Chattanooga; and also to thank the railroad officers south of the Ohio, east and west of the Mississippi, for the liberal rates of transportation granted our comrades for the purpose of attending this, the Third Annual Reunion and Convention of the United Confederate Veterans, now convened in the city of New Orleans, the home of hospitality and most lovely women.

J. F. SHIPP,

Quartermaster General, United Confederate Veterans.

The Chair—What will you do with the report of the Quartermaster General?

Gen. Shipp—I should also like to include Judge W. L. Woods, 3d Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in my expression of gratitude, who furnished us through tickets to New Orleans and return.

It was moved and seconded a vote of thanks be tendered the

Quartermaster General, and his report be spread on the minutes of this convention [Carried with cheers.]

Report of the Committee on Selection of Place for next Meeting and Reunion, was called for and was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Comrades—Your committee appointed to select and suggest a place for the meeting of the next convention of the United Confederate Veterans, respectfully submit the following report: They suggest Birmingham, Alabama, as the place for the next meeting of the convention.

W. H. JACKSON,

Chairman.

Gen. Jackson, chairman, said as follows:

When the committee met three places put were placed in nomination—Dallas, Jacksonville, and Birmingham. [Cheers.]

Jacksonville early withdrew from the competition, leaving Birmingham and Dallas in the field. Both places were ably advocated by the parties on each side, the choice being made finally unanimously in favor of Birmingham, upon the idea that it was a more central location, not that we were anyways indifferent to the great State of Texas, yet, in view to enlist the hearty support of many of the States which have not been fully represented here, we deemed it expedient to select a place all could reach readily, and that is the reason of the committee substituting Birmingham as your next place of meeting. [Cheers.]

The Chair—What will be done with the report of the committee just submitted?

A delegate from Texas—I move that Birmingham be stricken out and Dallas be inserted, and the vote be taken by camps.

Gen. Veal, of Texas—I move your attention, comrades, for a moment. I wish to say as one of the committee to select our next meeting place, that when Birmingham was in the majority, we made the selection unanimous, and I have therefore nothing to take back, but I want to say to you that there was a representative on that committee that did not have a camp on this floor. The majority of the committee thought it would be more central if the meeting was held at Birmingham, and that cheaper transportation could be secured to that point from every part of the South. I believe from this fact alone that Dallas would be better than Birmingham as Texas is nearly as large as all the balance of the States put together. [Cheers.] I believe from the fact that the railroads own two million acres of land in Texas, that they will give extraordinarily cheap rates, as they are anxious to bring you there.

I believe, too, from the fact that there is not a comrade on this floor who has not some relative living in Texas who wants him to come and see him, that Dallas should be the choice.

No, sir, if you will come to Texas and hold the convention, we will give you a welcome as broad as the great State of Texas, and as free as the winds that sweep over it. Therefore I favor the substitute.

Comrade Jos. F. Johnston, of Alabama—I am from Birmingham, and having been selected by Camp Hardee to advocate their place. I ask the convention to bear with me while I tell you why the report of the committee should be adopted.

Birmingham is a new city on the map of the old country. It was almost a forest at the beginning of the war, but the old veterans have built up these iron cities, and have made its iron-producing capacity far in excess of other iron-producing sections.

If you come to our midst we will gladly welcome you with a welcome as big as the State of Texas, and we will give you, not only a Confederate welcome, but a welcome as broad as the Confederacy itself. [Cheers.] We do not promise or expect to entertain you on such a magnificent scale as New Orleans has tendered you her hospitality, that beautiful metropolis of the South, whose hospitality can be equalled nowhere on this continent, but we will give you a genuine welcome, and see that you are provided with an abundance of the good things of life,—we will give you a place to lay your head, plenty to eat and plenty to drink.

The choice of Birmingham has been made by the committee and by its selection all Alabama has been made happy, and we ask you for God's sake to let this report be adopted.

A delegate from Texas—Mr. Chairman and Comrades, now when I look at this State of Texas, which within the last few weeks has sent in and organized seventy-five camps out of one hundred and seventy-two, I do think that Texas is entitled to a large voice in this matter of selecting a place for the next meeting.

It is not because I love Birmingham the less, but I think Texas ought to have it, if for no other reason than because she has sent such a large representation in camps. Texas can boast of more old soldiers than all the country from Virginia to Louisiana, and there are more that came from those States than soldiers that originally came from Texas, living as the survivors of the "Lost Cause" within her borders. I do not think it improper to change the place of meeting, and I think it is but justice that Dallas should have it, and Louisiana wants to send it there.

A delegate here rose and said: It will be right to go near the centre, and I think the committee is right to select as the next meeting place either Birmingham or some central place so that all the South might attend. I ask of Texas that she will not insist on a change, but leave it to the committee that whatever it may say shall stand.

I want to say to you Kentucky has the kindest feelings towards Texas. I love Texas, I love Texas, but I hope Texas will rise superior to the question and prove the true soldier by abiding by what the committee has done.

Private J. M. Long, of Paris, Texas, arose in the convention and said: "Worthy Commander, I wish to give some additional reasons why the convention should select Dallas, Texas, as our next place

for holding the next reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. First. Because Gen. Cabell has devoted more time and energy and organized more camps in the Trans-Mississippi Department than any of our other worthy commanders. Second. Because Dallas, Texas, will give the old veterans a more hearty and hospitable welcome than any other city that has been placed in nomination for such honor. Third. Because the last remains of Albert Sidney Johnston, who led the brave sons of the South thirty years ago on Shiloh's bloody hill, on to victory and down to death, now rests and sleeps beneath the sunny skies of Texas; and now I want to appeal to the gallant Kentuckian, who has rehearsed the memories of the Alamo and San Jacinto, I want to tell him that I loved Kentucky more than he because my "blue-eyed Mary" came from Kentucky to Texas, and "she loved me for the dangers I had passed, and I loved her that she did pity them," and the Lone Star State is now our home, hence I appeal to all the brave Kentuckians to vote for Texas and come to Dallas and meet the brave little Kentucky woman at Dallas, Texas. I appeal to the brave soldiers of Tennessee to vote for Texas, as I baptized the soil of Tennessee with my young heart's blood at Shiloh on that bright Sunday morning; and now I appeal to the brave Mississippi soldiers to vote for Texas, because my right limb was buried and now sleeps beneath the soil of Mississippi at Corinth, the spot I know not where. I also appeal to the brave soldiers of North Carolina to vote for Texas because my old father was born and raised in the "Tar Heel State," and is now seventy-eight years of age and is too old to go to Birmingham, but is young enough to meet and greet the old United Confederate Veterans at Dallas, Texas, in our next reunion; and I want to appeal to the brave sons of Georgia to vote for Texas, because many of her brave sons and daughters now live in the "Lone Star State;" and especially do I remember one Capt. G. S. Baldwin, of Paris, Texas, an intimate friend of our worthy commander, and well do I remember his dying request to Gen. Gordon, which I bore in person, just before Albert Sidney Johnston Camp laid him away to rest beneath the sunny skies of Texas, and his last words were, "Tell Gen. Gordon I will meet him in the grand reunion above; I had intended to meet him at New Orleans, but God knows best." And now, fellow comrades, I make a final appeal to the brave sons of Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana and the Indian Territory and Alabama to vote for Texas, because many of your brave sons and daughters are now living in the Lone Star State, and as adopted sons and daughters of Texas will give you a royal and hearty welcome should you select Dallas as the next place for our reunion.

"And now, in conclusion, fellow comrades, Texas invites all brave soldiers who wore the blue and the gray and met each other upon a hundred battle-fields, to use their influence to give us a grand reunion of the United Confederate Veterans away down South in Dixie, in the Lone Star State, among the brave soldiers who have emigrated to this land of liberty rocked in the cradle of revolution.

The history of Texas is full of heroic deeds, from the sacrificing band of the Alamo, who gave to their State the example of how men should dare and die to protect the helpless, in the defense of Sabine Pass, which has no parallel in the annals of ancient or modern warfare. Texas, the young giant republic, boldly striding onward in the conquest of peace, Dallas extends to such men a more than hearty welcome, for it is good for us and them to be there on such an occasion. It is a green spot in a city's as well as a man's life. To all, the high and low, old and young, humble private and famous leaders, Dallas extends a cordial welcome. Good bye; God bless you all till we meet again away down South in Dixie."

Gen. Jackson. "*Gentlemen*—As chairman of the committee to select a place for our next meeting, I should like to say a few words. Of course, it is disagreeable for me to oppose the State of Texas. I appreciate as highly as any one the enthusiasm of Texas, the heartfelt enthusiasm and desire on the part of Texas to have the convention there. All this I would take into consideration on a question of personal preference, but it is not such. The committee thought for a continuance of the interest and enthusiasm in this cause they ought to select a central location, so that they could enlist the cooperation of the entire Southern States, and swell the next convention to its greatest proportions, and now after the action of the committee, after Texas has been so ably advocated by Judge Burke and others, and I never heard a State more ably advocated, and by Gen. Veal, also, I submit that after the committee has unanimously reported in favor of Birmingham it is a question (without reference to places) will you stand by the action of your committee, or will you not?"

The chair—The motion is before the House to strike out Birmingham and insert Dallas.

Comrade Smith, of Alabama—"As a representative of W. J. Hardee Camp. of Birmingham, Ala., I extend a cordial invitation to all to come within her borders, and I ask Texas to do as Texas has always done—give her smaller brothers a chance at the good things of this life. With sixty thousand or more brave men settled within her borders, we want you to come up to Birmingham, and we will show you how high up man can get when they have got no more room to spread out below; we will show you that on Alabama's mountain tops we can entertain all the world, and we will show you, also, how true we have been to the memory of the Confederacy. We ask these noble Texans to give to the younger and smaller one a chance. Alabama wants you in her midst; wants all Texas to be there; and if they will come we will give them a brotherly welcome, as we are anxious to have them, and we hope the Texas boys will be as generous now as they were during the war. We want Texas to do now just exactly what Texas would like to have done to it, and treat us just as handsomely as Texas would like to be treated, by letting the convention come to us while we are in good trim, and we will see to it that you have the next chance after us."

Gen. Watts, of Dallas, Texas—"I would call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that we entertain at Dallas, two weeks in every year, from 15,000 to 20,000 people from every part of the State. We have the capability of entertaining at Dallas, and she will be able to accommodate more than will be able to get there at the the next Reunion. With our railroad systems, if we place the Reunion in Texas, they will give us the very lowest fare. Dallas should have it. Two reunions have been held right on her borders, one at Chattanooga and another at Jackson, now we want it over on the other side of the river. After that send it back to Virginia—to Richmond—for that is where we want to go, but Dallas should have it this time.'

The chair—The convention must come to a decision; we are losing too much time.

Gen. Watts continued:

"Mr. President, the chairman of the committee gives as the reason of the selection of Birmingham that it was thought advisable to hold the convention at a central place; I would like to say that in going from Western Texas to Dallas, it is as far as a man would have to travel in coming from Florida to Dallas, and in coming from the South of Texas to Dallas it would take nearly as long as from Chicago.

"We have organized and brought with us seventy-five camps to this Reunion, and we will have two hundred at the next one."

The chair—The motion is still before the House to strike out Birmingham and substitute Dallas, the vote to be taken first viva voce, and afterwards if necessary by camps.

Comrade Smith, of Alabama—"That is if the question is called for."

The chair—Yes, the vote first to be taken by the ayes and noes, and then by camps if necessary.

The chair—Are you ready for the question?

("Question, question.")

Division called for to vote by camps, which resulted as follows (Col. Jno. P. Hickman, adjutant general Tennessee Division, was selected by Adjutant General Moorman to call the roll of camps):

CAMPS.	BIRMINGHAM.	DALLAS.
Kentucky	27	
Florida.....	59	
Division of Northwest (Chicago).....	3	
Mississippi—Camp No. 20	6	
" 22.....	3	
" 25.....	5	
" 27.....	2	
" 32.....	4	
" 49.....		4
" 52.....	2	
" 120.....	3	

CAMP.	BIRMINGHAM.	DALLAS.
Mississippi—Camp No. 19	3	3
“ 21.....	3	
“ 23.....	3	
“ 24.....	5	
“ 152.....	3	
“ 131.....		6
Indian Territory—Camp No. 68.....		6
“ 107.....		5
Louisiana—Camp No. 1.....	2	10
“ 2.....	18	
“ 3.....	3	
“ 6.....	3	3
“ 7.....	7	
“ 9.....	7	1
“ 14.....	7	
“ 15.....	12	
“ 16	3	
“ 17.....	5	
“ 18.....	3	
“ 33.....	4	
“ 38.....	3	
“ 40.....	4	
“ 41.....	3	
“ 62.....	2	2
“ 78.....	3	
“ 110.....	2	
“ 152.....	3	
Texas.....		160
Tennessee.....	90	
Alabama.....	32	

“Mr. Chairman, has Georgia been called yet? My camp paid up this morning.”

Col. Hickman—“Georgia has not been called yet, but I am calling the camps from the list handed in by the Committee on Credentials last night and will continue with their supplementary list when I shall have finished with this one.”

“Hasn't Texas additional votes outside of the 160 already called?”

The chair—The list being called now is the one submitted by the Committee on Credentials last night and does not include camps that paid up this morning.

CAMPS.	BIRMINGHAM.	DALLAS.
Louisiana—Camp No. 60.....	2	
Texas—Camp No. 29.....		14
“ 30.....		3

CAMPS.		BIRMINGHAM.	DALLAS.
Texas—Camp	No. 66.....		12
"	88.....		3
"	106.....		3
"	111.....		9
"	115.....		8
"	116.....		12
"	117.....		2
"	118.....		2
"	119.....		5
"	124.....		8
"	125.....		4
"	127.....		3
"	128.....		2
"	129.....		9
"	141.....		11
"	158.....		6
"	160.....		3
		349	319
Arkansas—Camp	No. 146.....	3	
A delegate from Arkansas, our camp has only one representative here, and cast her 3 votes for Birmingham, not Dallas.			
Florida—Camp	No. 161.....	2	
North Carolina	" 162.....	3	
Dist. of Columbia	" 171.....	Not present to vote.	
Texas	" 163.....		4
"	" 164.....		2
"	" 165.....		2
"	" 166.....		10
Mississippi	" 167.....	2	
Texas	" 169.....		2
"	" 170.....		2
Dist. of Columbia	" 171.....	Recalled; still not present to vote.	
Texas	" 172.....		3
Georgia	" 34.....	Not present.	
"	" 159.....	26	
Louisiana	" 41.....		3
		385	347

The Chair—According to votes cast, the chair announces that Birmingham has it, having received 385 votes and Dallas 347.

Gen. Waul—Permit me and permit the State of Texas to thank, with exceeding great thanks, all camps outside of our territory who cast their vote in favor of Dallas. Another year and we will come to your midst to meet on the east side of the Mississippi

as many, and more even than has met from the West at this reunion, and because of our number, we shall make you do as we want, rather than as you want.

Again, thanking those who cast their votes in favor of Dallas, I move that the choice of Birmingham be made unanimous. [Carried amidst loud applause.]

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

reported, as follows:—favorably on resolution of Comrade W. H. Brooker of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, San Antonio, Texas.

RESOLUTION:

To expedite the future organizations of the annual meetings of the Veterans' Association;

Be it Resolved, That the Adjutant General of this Association send out blank muster rolls to the various subordinate camps at least sixty days before the annual meetings of this Association, together with blank certificates for delegates from the several subordinate camps to this Association, with instructions to the Adjutants of the various camps to send in such muster roll, or roster, of his camp, with the per capita dues of same, and the names of the delegates appointed by each camp, to the annual meetings of this Association.

Resolved, 2d, That when the annual meeting of this Association is called to order, the roll of camps shall be called by States, and such accredited delegates answering to the roll call of their respective camps, shall be the duly recognized delegates in this body, and the convention proceed to business on the basis of such organization.

Resolved, 3d, That this procedure shall not interfere with the regular form of receiving the delegates of new camps, who shall be admitted in due form.

The resolution was adopted.

[Note by Adjutant General Moorman—All the requirements named in this resolution, blanks sent out, etc., had been complied with, and repeated requests made for compliance for months before the reunion by letters, circulars, and General Orders Nos. 32, 34, 39 and 40. The dilatoriness of the camps occasioned the trouble.]

By the Committee on Resolutions, following resolution by Comrade R. B. Burroughs, Surgeon General of Florida:

WHEREAS, It may have been so ordained that to not a few of us the privilege has been extended for the last time of visiting New Orleans as a representation of the Confederate Union;

Be it Resolved, That we to-morrow, as many of us as can, under the leadership of our Commanding General, proceed to the grave of Jefferson Davis, that we may there at that hallowed spot, with bowed and uncovered heads and reverent mein, pay tribute to his character, his

services and his worth, that we may thereby show to the peoples of the world that though we hold honest and true allegiance to the government of the United States, that the principle of State sovereignty and self-government for which he fought and the devoted attachment to his memory will ever live in the hearts of his followers.

Which was reported adversely by the committee, inasmuch as the resolution, meritorious as it is, was presented at such a late period of the convention that it was impossible, on account of the published programme, to deviate from it, without the greatest injustice to all, therefore it was impossible to comply with the sacred request.

By General J. A. Chalarton:

Resolved, That an Historical Committee be appointed by the General elect, immediately or as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, which committee shall be composed of one representative from each of the thirteen Confederate States, and one to represent the camps outside of these States, of which committee one of the Lieutenant Generals shall be appointed chairman.

This committee shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the collection and preservation of historical data, facts and material. It shall seek how best to stimulate the writing of a history or histories of the Confederate struggle and States; it shall apply itself to the elucidation and vindication of obscure and controverted points in the annals of our great struggle, that a proper presentation, recording and perpetuation of the glorious deeds, heroism and virtues of the Confederate soldiers, statesmen and people, may be taught to our children and handed down to posterity. This committee shall have their report ready, printed and laid before each camp of the United Confederate Veterans at least three months before the meeting of the next annual convention, in order that each camp may then be prepared to discuss and act upon it.

Resolution by comrade W. H. Brooker, of San Antonio, Texas:

WHEREAS, Time in its flight is fast consuming the participants in the great irrepressible conflict, and its corroding elements hang like a pall over the existence of our arms, the chivalry of our defenders; the heroic deeds of our brave; and the meritorious fortitude of the women of the South; and,

WHEREAS, No concerted action has been taken to write our history, and place our time, the age in which we live—and fought, save by those who are antagonistic to us and our posterity, who are always prone to moderate our valor, and the victories we won; therefore, be it

Resolved by the United Confederate Veterans' Association, that the General Commanding appoint a Committee on Statistics and History—one from the Army of Northern Virginia, one from the Army of Tennessee, one from the Trans-Mississippi Department, one each from the navy, artillery and cavalry service; whose duty it shall be to report to the next annual meeting of this association

such compilation of statistics and history that they can gather, and to find out as near as practicable what further procedure will be necessary to complete the compilation and history and the probable cost of the same per volume of five hundred pages, the publication to be done by some Southern publishing company, State or association.

Resolved, 2d, That every commander of any and all departments, and commands of whatever kind in the service of the Confederate government; all privates, and individuals be requested to write and compile, in condensed form, every act worthy of note occurring in the great historic-dramatic conflict of a nation's woes, and transmit them to any member of said committee for supervision and compilation.

Substitute offered in place of the above resolutions by General J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana, on the subject of the true history of the civil war, and by comrade W. H. Brooker, of San Antonio, Texas, as follows:

By Committee on Resolutions—

Resolved, That the subject of a true and reliable history of the late civil war be referred to a permanent committee of seven comrades, skilled and experienced in such matters, to be appointed by the Commanding General and that the said committee formulate a plan of securing the objects intended.

Resolved, 2d, That said committee select and designate such proper and truthful history of the United States, to be used in both public and private schools of the South, and that said committee shall, as soon as possible, put the seal of their condemnation upon such as are not truthful histories of the United States.

Which substitute was accepted and adopted.

By comrade M. J. Sherrill, of North Carolina:

Resolution recommending the purchase of Jefferson Davis' History of the Confederate States by all friends of the Lost Cause, not only because it is the best history, but because it should be in every Southern home. Adopted.

By comrade G. H. Cole, of Sanders' Camp, Eutaw, Ala.:

Resolution providing "that certificates of membership be prepared and given to members so that they may be handed down to their children and treasured as mementoes when the veterans are all gone. Adopted.

By Gen. Ben. T. Du Val, of Arkansas:

Resolved, That the Louisiana Historical Association, having a fire-proof building, built expressly for the purpose of storing away relics, papers, etc., relating to the civil war, be designated as a safe repository of all historical data, archives, etc., that may be collected by the various camps of the United Confederate Veterans.

Resolved further, That Gen. W. Miller Owen, now Secretary, Custodian and Treasurer of the Louisiana Historical Association, be

appointed custodian of such documents and papers, and be appointed the Historian of the United Confederate Veterans. Adopted.

By comrade W. D. Chipley, of Florida:

Resolution providing for a badge or button for the sons of veterans, was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution by Gen. J. F. Shipp, of N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

WHEREAS, One of the most sacred duties of the United Confederate Veterans is to erect a grand memorial building to the memory of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, late President of the Southern Confederacy, to the honor of our fallen heroes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Commanding be authorized to appoint a Central Memorial Committee, whose duty shall be to take charge of the patriotic and noble work of raising the necessary money and perfecting the plan for said memorial building, not to cost less than five hundred thousand dollars, and that the committee be directed to enter upon the work at once and report progress to our next annual convention.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended, as a substitute, the following by comrade A. T. Watts, of Dallas, Texas:

Resolved, That a permanent committee, consisting of one comrade from each of the States, Indian Territory, District of Columbia, and the Division of the Northwest, constituting the late Confederate States, be appointed to solicit and secure funds with which to erect a suitable monument to the memory of our late Ex-President Jefferson Davis, to be erected at such place as may be determined at the next annual convention of this association.

Resolved, That the Commanding General is authorized and directed to appoint a committee of fifteen, who shall consider and report to the next annual meeting a plan to erect a suitable memorial to the late President Davis and our fallen heroes.

Gens. Cabell and Veal—Does that provide for one from each State?

The Chair—One from each State represented in this convention.

The Chair—Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, Va., would like to address the convention on this subject.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, of R. E. Lee Camp, and Mayor of Richmond, Va.—“*Mr. President and Comrades*—There is not a people sincerer to the memory of President Davis than the people of Virginia. He was to others a great soldier, profound statesman and a grand leader of men, but he was more to us; he was our honored fellow-citizen and cherished friend, and we felt and feel to-day that there was no American more steadfast or more loyal to the principles of free government than Jefferson Davis [cheers].

“I say that when this country compiles a list of those men who were loyal to those principles of free government that there will be

no name more, more deserving of being placed upon it than the name of Jefferson Davis, and so we felt when we came to consider how to perpetuate the memory of such a man and recognized that it would be a proud privilege of erecting a monument to him in the capital city of the Confederacy.

"The disposition of President Davis' remains was left with Mrs. Davis. We deferred to her wishes, and it was not until she had settled the question of a final resting place for the remains that we inaugurated an active movement for the erection of a monument to his memory. It should be something more than a local monument, more than a mere tribute from the people of Richmond, and we hope that it will be erected by all the lovers of the Confederacy throughout all the South, so it may be in every sense the Confederate monument.

"We have organized with that end in view, and we want the endorsement and hearty co-operation of the United Confederate Veterans, and we should like to present some reasons why we should have the endorsement of this grand reunion of Confederate camps.

"We believe that as time passes there will be found more and more difficulties in the way of completing this purpose. Whatever measure is decided upon let it be carried into effect at once. This movement should have been started immediately after his death, and the time passing only increases the difficulties in our way, and every year it will become more and more difficult to secure the money for such a monument as Mr. Davis deserves.

"The last resting place of Mr. Davis was settled and finally disposed of when Mrs. Davis made her decision, which should meet hearty approval from all the old soldiers of the South, and they should join in pushing forward this great work, for we are honoring ourselves by first erecting a monument to the President of the Confederacy.

"What others may do, wherever you may erect your monuments, Richmond and Virginia will be found there, ready to lend a hand, but we should first honor the memory of Mr. Davis, who, in our opinion, was one of the greatest statesmen of his generation [cheers].

"I appreciate, Mr. President, that you cannot give me more time to speak on this important subject, but I thank you for the recognition and courtesy extended us by every member in this organization from the general commanding down to the private, and everywhere we have met with the most earnest consideration and kindest cordiality." [Cheers.]

Gen. Cabell—"I move to strike out the number three in the resolution and substitute one from each State and one from the Indian Territory, District of Columbia and Division of the Northwest." (Accepted.)

Resolution by Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, of Tennessee:

Resolved, 1st, That it is the sense of this convention that the late Confederate States each grant a pension to Mrs. V. Jefferson

Davis, the widow of the late Jefferson Davis, President of said Confederate States, and we earnestly recommend to the legislatures of the following States to vote her an annual pension of five hundred dollars (\$500) each during the remaining years of her life, viz:

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and for the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory one hundred dollars (\$100) each.

Resolved, 2d, That the governors of each of the States named, and the governors of each of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, be requested to lay this matter before their respective legislatures at their next meeting in a special message.

Reported favorably by Committee on Resolutions and unanimously adopted.

Additional resolution by Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, Tennessee:

Resolved, That the chairman of this convention designate one person from each of the States and Territories mentioned in the resolutions heretofore passed, recommending that Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis be pensioned by said States, to constitute a committee, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the governors and legislatures of the same, and urge that each grant her a pension in accordance with the provisions and purpose of said resolution.

Reported favorably by Committee on Resolutions and unanimously adopted.

Following resolution was offered by Gen. J. F. Shipp, of N. B. Forrest Camp No. 4, Chattanooga:

WHEREAS, One of the objects of the United Confederate Veterans is to promote a fraternal feeling among the people of our common country, and whereas the coming National Columbian Exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago during the next year will be conducive to that end;

Be it Resolved, That the general commanding be requested to inquire into the practicability of this organization visiting the said Exposition in a body during the holding of the same, and that he be given full power in the premises.

Dr. J. Wm. Jones, of Georgia—"Mr. President, I am opposed to the United Confederate Veterans visiting the World's Fair in a body. I do not believe in Confederate veterans visiting any place where they cannot carry the battle flag of the Confederacy unfurled to the breeze and at the head of their columns. The gentleman who framed the resolution doubtless meant well, but I am opposed to it, and I think every true ex-Confederate ought to be the same."

The chair—The resolution simply leaves it to the general commanding, and if he thinks well of it he is to see into the practicability of visiting the World's Fair in a body. It is left to him entirely.

Dr. J. Wm. Jones—"No one holds the general commanding the United Confederate Veterans in greater regard than I do, and in the

brave old days I was willing to follow him in all that he said, but after Gen. Palmer, of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued his celebrated orders, I am not willing to leave this question of visiting Chicago even to our commander [cheers]. I say that such an action on our part will be accepted by him as an intimation that we should do so, and, therefore, I oppose the resolution and move that we lay it on the table."

The chair—The motion before the House is to lay the resolution regarding the United Confederate Veterans visiting the World's Fair in a body on the table. What is your pleasure? (Laid on the table.)

Resolution by Gen. Underwood regarding certain changes in the constitution, etc., was handed him to read, as the chairman was unable to decipher it. Gen. Underwood laughingly read it, remarking; "If I am able to read it myself it is only because I know the subject, otherwise I would not be able to read it myself," it is as follows:

Resolved, That article 1 of the revised Constitution be amended by adding the following:

The United Confederate Veterans shall be considered a Federation of various Ex-Confederate Associations, without interfering in any manner whatsoever with the local organization, or privileges thereunto belonging, of any of the Camps and Associations comprising such general Federation.

That for the better organization of the United Confederate Veterans the territory of the United States shall be divided into Departments as follows:

I. The States and portions thereof east of the Mississippi River and south of the connected southerly boundaries of Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland shall comprise the First Department.

II. The States and portions thereof west of the Mississippi River shall comprise the Second Department.

III. The States and portions thereof east of the Mississippi River and north of the connected northwardly boundaries of Tennessee and Virginia shall comprise the Third Department.

IV. That each State or major portion thereof, wherein there are five or more Camps of the U. C. V., shall be designated a Division District and may be subdivided into two or more Brigade Districts.

V. The Commander of a Department shall determine the necessity for forming Division and Brigade Districts; and, shall otherwise organize the Camps under his command as he shall deem to be most expedient.

Resolved, That the first paragraph of article 2 of the revised Constitution be so amended as to read: The officers of the general headquarters shall be as follows: A General, Commander-in-Chief;

a General, second in Command; a Lieutenant-General to command each military Department; such honorary Lieutenant-Generals as the Federation shall authorize; a Lieutenant-General who shall be Chief of Staff and act as Adjutant-General, and the following Chiefs of Staff Corps, to rank as Major Generals: An Inspector-General, a Quartermaster-General, a Commissary-General, a Judge-Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General, a Chaplain-General; and an Assistant to each Chief of Staff Corps with rank of Brigadier-General; other Staff Corps officers with rank of Colonel; such Aids-de-Camp as may be deemed necessary, with rank of Colonel; and a Banneret, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The General, Commander-in-Chief; General, second in Command and Lieutenant-Generals, Commanders of Departments, shall be elected by the members of the Federation in session assembled. The General, Commander-in-Chief, shall appoint the Chief of Staff and other officers comprising the general staff of the Federation.

The Quartermaster-General shall be Treasurer at general Headquarters and the Commander-in-Chief shall select from among his Aids-de-Camp, a military secretary, who, for the period of occupancy, shall rank as Brigadier-General. The General, second in Command, shall appoint a personal staff consisting of a Chief with rank of Brigadier-General and as many Aids-de-Camp with rank of Colonel as he shall desire. The General, Commander in Chief, shall be president and the General, second in Command, Vice-President of the Federation. The Chiefs of Staff Corps will recommend Comrades to the Commander in Chief, for appointment as their Assistants, with rank of Brigadier-Generals, respectively. The Chief of Staff shall in the name of the General, Commander-in-Chief, commission all officers; and for a commission, a fee of one dollar shall be charged, collected and covered into the Headquarters Treasury and be applied in payment of general expenses.

Which resolutions were referred to the Committee, on Resolutions, and by it referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws when appointed without indorsement. Which was adopted—also. The following resolutions, offered by General Jno. C. Underwood, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions by it approved, and were recommended to the attention of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, when adopted.

Resolved, That the second paragraph of article 2 be amended by adding the following:

The Major-Generals of Divisions may, at their discretion, divide their Division Districts and form two or more Brigades each of their Commands, reporting the same and recommending suitable comrades for commanders thereof, to the Commander-in-Chief for approval and appointment, as Brigadier-Generals.

Resolved, That the last paragraph of article 2 be amended by adding the following:

The relative grade of the officers of a Camp will be as follows: The Commander shall rank as Major, the Lieutenant-Commanders, Adjutant and Surgeon shall rank as Captains and the other commissioned officers of the Camp shall rank as Lieutenants.

Resolved, That article 6 of the revised Constitution shall be amended as follows:

The relative grade and rank of officers comprising the various staffs of Departments, Divisions and Brigades shall be.

FOR A DEPARTMENT.

A Chief of Staff, with rank of Brigadier-General; an Adjutant-General, an Inspector-General, a Quartermaster General a Commissary-General, a Judge-Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General and a Chaplain-General with rank each of Colonel; and an Assistant to each, when deemed necessary or expedient, and as many Aids-de-Camp as the General may desire, all with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and, a Banneret with rank of Major.

FOR A DIVISION.

A Chief of Staff, with rank of Colonel, an Assistant Adjutant-General, an Inspector-General, a Quartermaster-General, a Commissary-General, a Judge-Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General and a Chaplain-General, with rank each of Lieutenant-Colonel; an Assistant to each, when deemed necessary or expedient, and as many Aids de Camp as the General may desire, all with rank of Major; and, a Banneret with rank of Captain.

FOR A BRIGADE,

A Chief of Staff, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, an Adjutant-General, an Inspector-General, a Commissary-General, a Judge-Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General and a Brigade Chaplain, with rank each of Major; an Assistant to each, when deemed necessary or expedient, and as many Aids-de-Camp as the General may desire, all with rank of Captain: and a Banneret with rank of Lieutenant.

Following resolution offered by Gen. J. A. Chalaron:

Resolved, That a committee on constitution be appointed by the general-elect immediately, or as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, which committee shall be composed of one representative from each of the thirteen Confederate States, and one to represent the camps outside of the fifteen States, of which committee the general shall be chairman. To this committee shall be referred all suggestions, resolutions proposed, amendments and all matters germane to the constitution and the better organization and perpetuation of the United Confederate Veteran Association.

This committee shall perfect a new constitution and by-laws, and have their report and the draft of the new constitution ready, printed and laid before each camp of the United Confederate Veterans at least three months before the meeting of the next annual

convention, in order that each camp may then be prepared to discuss and act upon it.

Passage recommended by Committee on Resolutions. Adopted.

Following resolution offered by Gen. Jno. Glynn, Jr., of Camp No. 2, Army of Tennessee, New Orleans, La.:

Resolved, That Article 2 of the constitution be amended by inserting after the words "that of the General" the following words: "and brigadier generals may be appointed wherever the necessity therefor may arise."

Resolved, That the amendment to Article 5 of the constitution adopted June 2d, 1892, be repealed.

Resolved, That Article 5 of the constitution be amended by adding after the words "due by such camp" the words "and this per capita amount shall be apportioned as follows, to wit: 7-10 to general headquarters, 1-10 to department headquarters, and 2-10 to division headquarters."

Resolved, That Article 3 of the constitution be amended by adding after the words "members of the convention" the words: "and provided further that no member shall be entitled to representation in more than one camp; if he be a member of two or more camps he to elect in which camp he is to be represented."

Objected to by General J. Henry Behan, and referred to committee on constitution and by-laws when appointed.

Following resolution offered by Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn.:

Since the preservation of the history of the Confederate States is so closely connected with our honor and self-respect as a people, for by the study of such a history can the youth of our Southland obtain a clear and adequate comprehension of that great sectional conflict through which we have passed—the greatest event of this century—which is to occupy so prominent a page upon the history of this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to obtain such a history our commanding general, in conjunction with the historical committee of this Association, be hereby authorized and empowered to employ an historian at an annual salary of two thousand dollars (\$2000), and the States composing this Association be requested to appoint an assistant historian for their respective States at their first annual meeting, to the end that the historian, together with the assistant historian, who shall be compensated by the States, shall constitute an historical board of this Association for the purpose of collecting and collating historical data to be used in preparing an accurate history at such time as this Association may direct.

Which was reported adversely by the Committee on Resolution. There are no funds on hand for the purpose indicated.

By Comrade Claiborne of Texas:

WHEREAS, There are present many soldiers of the late Confederacy who have never grasped the hands of Generals James Longstreet, John B. Gordon, Stephen D. Lee, E. Kirby Smith, G. T. Beauregard, Gen. T. N. Waul and others now present;

Be it Resolved, That these gentlemen grant an audience so that the old boys may shake their hands and wish them long life and success.

Amendment by T. P. Waller, of Alabama: Add the names of Mrs. V. Jefferson and Miss Winnie Davis.

Reported adversely by Committee on Resolutions as a reception has already been arranged.

By Baton Rouge Camp No. 17:

Resolved, That in order to establish a particular date for the general observance of the day upon which proper respect shall be paid to our Confederate Dead, this convention select same, to be known as Memorial Day for the entire South.

Reported adversely by Committee on Resolutions, as some States had already adopted different days as legal holidays.

Following resolution reported adversely by Committee on Resolutions:

Be it Resolved, That the local camps of this Association are hereby authorized to empower any lady to wear the button badge of this Association, provided she is either the wife, widow or daughter of a member of a camp in good standing, or the mother, widow or daughter of a deceased soldier of the Confederacy.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, acting president, announced that the business of the convention having been completed, the next in order was the election of officers.

Gen. Wright Schaumburg—On the part of the Louisiana Division I ask the privilege of nominating one who since our great loss of President Davis occupies the most conspicuous place in our love and esteem, therefore, I move the re-election of John B. Gordon, of Georgia, as general commanding.

Major Gen. John C. Underwood—Mr. President: I rise for the purpose of painting a word picture by citing a passage of history, possibly known to others than myself who are present. During one of the memorable battles of the late civil war, enriched with charges, counter-charges and deeds of valor culminating in victory, there was a thin single line of the "grey" being pressed back by overpowering numbers of the enemy, yet the onslaught of the "blue" masses was for a time heroically withstood; and, not until it was absolutely necessary to retreat, because of the depleted battalions and no reinforcements, was the command formed in two lines for the purpose of withdrawing from the field. No sooner had the retrograde movement begun, than the enemy discovering the manœuvre pressed forward its columns, made ready for the charge, and hurled the masses with a forest of bayonets against the centre of the retreating division. The Confederate line wavered, but being rapidly supported in the centre from its

flanks, closed gaps from gun shots, withstood and repulsed the charge. Rejoining the sub-divisions it again commenced the orderly retreat, first one sub-division and then the other passing through the intervals made for it and rejoining in the rear of the protecting sub-division presenting a battle front.

Such tactics prevailed until the two retreating lines neared the crest of a small hill, when the retreating sub-division could not be halted, but without restraint passed over the top of the hill and sought the protecting cover of mother earth. The sub-division formed in line of battle, discovering that it was no longer supported and plainly seeing the preparations for an overwhelming charge by the enemy with almost certain capture, turned and in some disorder also sought cover beyond the crest of the eminence. The efforts of the officers to allay excitement and stop the too hasty and unguarded retreat were fruitless; and, disorder, broken lines and capture seemed inevitable. When the commanding officer came to the front and through his personal presence and influence endeavored to stay the disorderly retreat and prevent a possible rout. The men looked at their General, and though no cowards, as many hard fought battles could attest, still through temporary panic hastened to the rear; when, losing patience, the commander ceased his futile attempt to re-establish the lines of battle and turning faced the advancing host, sword in hand, head erect and bare, with the eye of an eagle and an indescribable determination in his facial expression, seemed to be willing to meet and defy the enemy with his single arm rather than suffer the disgrace of ignominious defeat. A tall, thin color-sergeant, reaching the hill top, looked over his shoulder as he ran and saw the advancing lines of the enemy; and comprehending the predicament in which his General was placed, he gave the well known battle cry of the South, turned and running to the front placed the battle cross standard beside the commander; the movement and example was electrical and, before the enemy could take advantage of the temporary panic, the line was formed dressing to the centre upon a Major-General and a battle flag; and, with the aid of opportune reinforcements, the enemy was repulsed. When a few of the nearest veterans turned to give homage to such a commander, it was discovered that he had been wounded, and, the trickle of blood across his cheek, falling upon and staining the clothes, plainly marked its fountain source; and, the scar that remains to this day constitutes a decoration, gloriously won on the field of battle, which far surpasses the most ornate jewel that could possibly be bestowed upon the military hero graced by the bullet mark.

There sits the man, Jno. B. Gordon, the hero of this thrilling and historic scene, the "Marshal Ney" of the war, a civil ruler in the Senate of the now united country, a combined soldier and statesman whom we in honoring, honor ourselves.

Therefore, I second the nomination of General John B. Gordon for re-election as Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, and trust that his election may be unanimous.

This speech was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, and the name of Gordon, Gordon, Gordon, shouted by every delegate.

Dr. J. B. Cowan—On behalf of Tennessee, I also second the re-election of our President, the "Gordon of Georgia."

Comrade Whittington, of Alexandria—"Louisiana moves that his re-election be made unanimous. To-day, as Southern soldiers, I say in the name of Louisiana, of Texas, of the departments east and west of the Mississippi, God grant that we may unanimously re-elect our old commander of this association, Jno. B. Gordon. I ask that with grateful and swelling hearts, that with a standing and a rising vote we re-elect our present and distinguished officer, glorious Jno. B. Gordon.

Comrade W. L. Delaney, of Kentucky, seconded the motion that the election be made unanimous, and by a rising vote, and amidst the wildest cheers and with the greatest enthusiasm the motion was carried by acclamation.

General Gordon replied as follows: "My beloved comrades, I will not attempt to imitate the example of the great Marshal of France, who directed in his last will to his people, that his body should be buried in Paris, and his heart upon the battle field with his dead comrades; but I will say, that while I live my heart and my services are yours[cheers], and when I am dead I trust that beneath the sunny skies of our loved Southland, to be laid to rest by the hands of my loving and consecrated brethren." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Gen. J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana—I move that all the present officers of this association be re-elected unanimously, and by a rising vote. [Carried amidst cheers.]

Lieut. Gen. W. L. Cabell—I wish to thank you, my comrades, for this mark of your esteem, and let me assure you my services and heart are at your feet, and I will come to Birmingham next year, not with seventy-five camps, but I am going to bring one hundred and seventy-five camps. [Cheers.]

Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith—I thank you, my comrades, with a heart swelling with pride, for the great honor you have conferred upon me. As one of the first to enter the war in Virginia, and the last to lay down my arms, I can say that none, be he private or officer, have been more faithfully devoted to the South than I, and I promise to be worthy of your regard by remaining as true in the future as I have been in the past. [Cheers.]

Brig. Gen. J. Henry Behan, of Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Camp No. 9 of New Orleans, La.—Mr. President, there is one department that has been neglected and I rise to speak on behalf of that department. To make an after report, I allude to Commissary General. Wheeler's Department.

We enlisted in the service of our corps the sympathies of the women of New Orleans—the daughters, and mothers, and sisters and wives of old veterans. Some opposed me when I suggested getting the ladies' assistance, others among you here to-day thought my plan

visionary, but these ladies for the last few days have been standing up waiting upon you like servants, but they esteemed it a sacred duty and privilege to minister to the noble men who have come here.

The Commissary Department that we have established in the next room, has been entirely under the management of these ladies, who know not what work is, but who have labored from early in the morning until late at night with that devotion characteristic of the women of the South. They are there to cheer you if you are depressed in spirits, and to provide for you if you are faint, and to do everything that Southern women would delight in doing for a Confederate soldier. [Cheers.]

I think some recognition should be bestowed upon them for their indefatigable efforts in contributing so largely to the successful workings of this convention, and therefore move that a vote of thanks be tendered them.

Gen. Underwood—I was about to do the same, and now beg to offer this resolution:

"WHEREAS, the ladies of New Orleans, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Confederate soldiers and citizen sympathizers, have through their personal efforts entertained and dined daily the members of this convention and attendant associates; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the ladies of the Crescent City for their hospitality, thorough home-like courtesies and open-hearted liberality in their daily administrations toward the inner man, as equalled only by their lovely characteristics, as beautiful and true women.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be adopted by a rising vote."

Adopted.

It was carried by a rising vote, the delegates waving their hats and shouting, "Hurrah for the ladies of New Orleans."

Gen. Gordon stated it was not necessary to call the question.

When quiet was finally restored, an old veteran in the rear of the hall arose and said: "We don't want Gen. Behan to think we were about to forget the ladies. Remembering their hospitality and kindness to us in this way, is a sweet morsel that we saved for the last of the feast."

Appointment of date for holding of next reunion at Birmingham, was next in order.

Gen. Chalaron—I move that the Commanding General be authorized to fix the date of our annual convention some time in June or July.

Substitute was offered to fix the date a year hence.

A delegate from Texas objected to this as the farmers could not leave at that time.

Gen. Underwood then offered the following: That this matter be left to the General Commanding and to the Department Commanders, Gens. Smith and Cabell,

Gen. Veal—I have a substitute to offer, it is that we fix the second Wednesday in July as the date for our reunion next year.

My reasons are these—and the farmers of the West can determine it to-day—the wheat season is over and the corn, too, and about that time is the most leisure for them. Therefore, if the chair is willing, let it be moved that the second Wednesday in July be fixed as the day.

A delegate from Alabama said that while it might suit Texas better to hold the reunion in July, it would not suit Birmingham so well, as most of the residents leave for the watering places about that time and would not be present.

The question was put to the house and laid on the table. Then the original motion, as offered by Gen. Underwood, came up, and was carried.

Immediately thereafter a delegate rose and suggested to fix the date for the third Tuesday in April, saying he did not think a better time could be selected. As the question had already been passed upon, the suggestion was out of order and at once withdrawn.

Chaplain Gen. Thos. R. Markham—I desire, with the permission of the President, to call the attention of this convention to a work done by the Confederate camps of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana. We have a soldiers' home. It has not yet been brought to the attention of this order. It is on Bayou St. John, just below Esplanade. the street cars will bring you within a block of it, and it will be well for you to visit it to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. At the Soldiers' Home a crayon of Dr. Witherspoon, late Chaplain of the Army of Tennessee, will be presented to the Home, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to come.

The following resolution was then submitted to the convention:

A cordial invitation is extended to the members of this convention to visit the Soldiers' Home on Bayou St. John, below Esplanade street. Rev. Dr. Markham, Chaplain General of the United Confederate Veterans, will hold service at the Home to-morrow (Sabbath) at 4 o'clock, and will present from the Association of the Army of Tennessee, to the Home, a portrait of its late Chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon.

Received and accepted.

The Chair—The hour for the review has arrived, and the business of the convention having been completed, adjournment is in order.

Chaplan General Markham pronounced the benediction:

"And now may grace, mercy and peace from God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost abide with you always. Amen.

A motion prevailed to adjourn until 8 o'clock when the reception tendered Gen. Gordon and other distinguished Generals would be held.

[NOTE.—It is not in my province to give a description in these proceedings of this grand parade and review which was unparalleled in the annals of the Country, in time of peace. And which will never be forgotten by the thirty thousand old veterans and glorious leaders who marched in the parade, nor by the two hundred thousand citizens of New Orleans and visitors who witnessed a scene which rivals romance—the remnant of a conquered army, receiving the wildest demonstrations of love and affection from their people, over a quarter of a century after their flag was furled forever. This more particularly belongs to the duties and labors of the Local Committee of the Reunion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

EVENING SESSION.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY HALL,
NEW ORLEANS, April 9th, 1892. }

The convention was called to order by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, as Genl. Gordon's voice was still affected, who read the following resolutions on the death of Gen. Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, which were written by Gen. J. B. Gordon and offered by him; and whose death was announced by Gen'l Lee to the convention in very eulogistic remarks:

WHEREAS, In the mysterious dispensations of Providence our comrade, Gen. Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has been called from this world to the better land; therefore

Be it Resolved, That we have learned with deepest sorrow of the death of our late comrade, and place upon the minutes of this Association this brief record of his services in testimony of our sincere appreciation of his patriotism, and of devotion to his State, his section and people; as well as of his courage and consecration, and skill as a soldier and commander.

Gen. Robert Ransom was educated at West Point. With prompt and commendable patriotism he resigned his commission in the army of the United States when North Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, and with all the ardor of his nature gave his services to the Southern Confederacy.

His first service was as a gallant officer with the cavalry. From this he was promoted successively for gallant services to the rank of brigadier general of infantry and then to that of major general.

He participated in nearly every great battle of Virginia and won for himself and his State a bright and enduring fame.

His last years were passed in peaceful retirement among the people he loved and had so faithfully served, and he died a consistent, devout Christian in the hope and assurance of a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

On motion of Gen. James H. Cosgrove, of Louisiana, the resolutions were adopted and ordered spread on the minutes.

Gen. Lee here announced that the business convention had concluded its labors and it was in order to adjourn *sine die*.

Before adjournment a motion was adopted that the convention organize a reception to be tendered to Gen. Gordon and the other officers present, together with our honored guest, Senator John W. Daniel.

Major Ed. D. Manning called attention to the fact that present here with Gen. Gordon was one who had proven herself, on one occasion at least, and so vividly remembered by Hays' Louisiana Brigade and the other troops there engaged, to be a better general than her gallant husband. He referred to Mrs. John B. Gordon, who, with her daughter, Miss Carrie Gordon, would be much gratified to receive with the general and greet the United Confederate Veterans and their many friends—the good people of Louisiana.

This announcement was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and the ladies were escorted to the stage and placed by the side of Gen. Gordon, where they shook the hands of the thousands who passed in review upon that memorable reception by Gens. Gordon, Kirby Smith, Senator John W. Daniel and other distinguished general officers, which finally swelled into the proportions of a mighty ovation as the thousands and tens of thousands of old veterans and citizens, men, women and children, passed rapidly in review, grasping the hands of these two ladies and of their idolized leaders, and representatives of one of the most glorious epochs for valor and devotion in the history of the world.

Chaplain General Rev. Dr. Thos. R. Markham here asked a benediction, and on motion of Comrade J. A. Chalaron, the convention adjourned *sine die*, to next meet at Birmingham, Ala.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General.

ED. T. MANNING,
Reading Clerk.



APPENDIX.

Following is itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in Adjutant General's report page 85.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General *in account with*

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

1891.

Nov. 19.—Amount received from Gen. Clement A. Evans, as per his statement, by sight draft on Atlanta \$202 35
 Less exchange 25
 ————— \$202 10

Following amounts of per capita received are for the year ending April 1st, 1892:

Army Northern Virginia.....	Camp No. 1, per capita.....	\$22 20
Army of Tennessee.....	" 2, "	34 40
General Le Roy Stafford	" 3, "	5 40
N. B. Forrest	" 4, "	12 30
Fred Ault	" 5, "	5 60
Jeff Davis	" 6, "	11 20
Ruston	" 7, "	13 00
Ex-Conf. Ass'n, Chicago	" 8, "	6 00
Vet. Conf. States Cavalry	" 9, "	14 90
Ward Conf. Veteran Ass'n.....	" 10, "	10 30
Raphael Semmes	" 11, "	15 70
W. W. Loring.....	" 13, ad per capita...	70
W. W. Loring	" 13, "	50
R. E. Lee.....	" 14, per capita.....	12 60
Washington Artillery.....	" 15, "	22 60
Henry St. Paul	" 16, "	4 20
Baton Rouge	" 17, "	8 80
Iberville	" 18, "	5 70
Natchez	" 20, per capita.....	12 70
J. J. Whitney.....	" 22, per capita	4 40
Walthall	" 25, membership fee.	2 00
Walthall	" 25, per capita.....	8 40
Isham Harrison	" 27, per capita.....	4 00
Sterling Price.....	" 31, per capita.....	29 00
Vicksburg.....	" 32, membership fee.	2 00
Vicksburg	" 32, per capita.....	6 60
R. L. Gibson	" 33, "	7 80
Jos. E. Johnston	" 34, "	6 00
Jos. E. Johnston.....	" 34, membership fee.	2 00
Frank Cheatham.....	" 35, per capita.....	32 50
Frank Cheatham.....	" 35, membership fee.	2 00
Hillsboro.....	" 36, "	2 00
Jno. Ingram	" 37, "	2 00
Major Victor Maurin.....	" 38, "	2 00

Major Victor Maurin	Camp No. 38, per capita.....	\$ 3 60
Major Victor Maurin.....	" 38, ad per capita ...	6 00
Major Victor Maurin.....	" 38, "	1 30
W. J. Hardee	" 39, membership fee.	2 00
W. J. Hardee.....	" 39, per capita	27 00
Natchitoches	" 40, membership fee.	2 00
Natchitoches	" 40, per capita.....	6 80
Mouton	" 41, "	5 10
Mouton	" 41, membership fee.	2 00
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 42, "	2 00
Stonewall Jackson	" 42, per capita.....	6 10
Jno. C. Upton	" 43, membership fee.	2 00
Jno. C. Upton	" 43, per capita.....	6 00
Palestine	" 44, membership fee.	2 00
J. E. B. Stuart.....	" 45, "	2 00
J. E. B. Stuart	" 45, per capita.....	8 30
Felix K. Zollicoffer	" 46, membership fee.	2 00
Felix K. Zollicoffer.....	" 46, per capita.....	5 50
Indian River	" 47, membership fee.	2 00
Indian River	" 47, per capita.....	5 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 48, membership fee.	2 00
Woodville	" 49, "	2 00
Woodville	" 49, per capita.....	4 60
Jno. B. Gordon	" 50, membership fee.	2 00
Montgomery	" 52, membership fee.	2 00
Montgomery	" 52, per capita.....	3 30
Geo. T. Ward	" 53, membership fee.	2 00
Orange Co	" 54, "	2 00
Orange Co	" 54, per capita.....	4 70
Dibrell	" 55, membership fee.	2 00
Dibrell	" 55, per capita.....	4 60
Marion Co. Conf. Vet. Ass'n ...	" 56, membership fee.	2 00
Marion Co. Conf. Vet. Ass'n...	" 56, per capita.....	10 00
Pasco Conf. Veteran Assn.....	" 57, membership fee.	2 00
Pasco Conf. Veteran Assn.....	" 57, per capita.....	8 80
R. E. Lee... ..	" 58, membership fee.	2 00
Patton Anderson.....	" 59, "	2 00
Camp Moore	" 60, "	2 00
Col. B. Timmons	" 61, "	2 00
Col. B. Timmons	" 61, per capita.....	2 50
Calcasieu Confederate Veterans	" 62, membership fee.	2 00
Calcasieu Confederate Veterans	" 62, per capita.....	8 00
Jos. E. Johnston	" 63, membership fee.	2 00
Jos. E. Johnston	" 63, per capita.....	4 50
Sanders	" 64, membership fee.	2 00
Sanders	" 64, per capita	2 80
Howdy Martin.....	" 65, membership fee.	2 00
Granbury	" 67, membership fee.	2 00

Granbury	Camp No. 67, per capita.....	7 60
Jeff Lee	" 68, membership fee.	2 00
Jeff Lee	" 68, per capita.....	10 50
Taylor Co	" 69, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 70, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 70, per capita.....	5 40
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 71, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 71, per capita	5 20
Abilene	" 72, membership fee.	2 00
W. J. Hardee.....	" 73, "	2 00
Rockwall	" 74, "	2 00
Rockwall	" 74, per capita.....	7 30
Rockwall	" 74, ad per capita....	50
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 75, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 75, per capita.....	1 00
Jno. Pelham	" 76, membership fee.	2 00
Jno. Pelham	" 76, per capita.....	8 30
Forbes	" 77, membership fee.	2 00
Amite City	" 78, "	2 00
Amite City	" 78, per capita.....	4 60
Merkel.....	" 79, membership fee.	2 00
Kansas City	" 80, "	2 00
Joe B. Palmer.....	" 81, "	2 00
Rosser	" 82, "	2 00
Wm. Frierson.....	" 83, "	2 00
Barnard E. Bee.....	" 84, "	2 00
Barnard E. Bee	" 84, per capita.....	3 60
Bedford Forrest....	" 86, membership fee.	2 00
Bedford Forrest.....	" 86, per capita	2 50
Wm. L. Moody.....	" 87, membership fee.	2 00
Wm. L. Moody.....	" 87, per capita	6 90
Pat Cleburne.....	" 88, membership fee.	2 00
Camp Cabell	" 89, "	2 00
Grayson Co. Texas.....	" 90, "	2 00
Grayson Co. Texas	" 90, per capita	20 70
Stonewall Jackson ...	" 91, membership fee.	2 00
E. C. Walthall.....	" 92, "	2 00
Bob Stone	" 93, "	2 00
Bob Stone	" 93, per capita	13 70
Joe Johnston	" 94, membership fee..	2 00
Joe Johnston.....	" 94, per capita.....	10 00
Paris.....	" 95, membership fee.	2 00
Paris	" 95, per capita	2 60
Harrodsburg	" 96, membership fee.	2 00
Harrodsburg	" 96, per capita	1 60
Versailles	" 97, membership fee.	2 00
Versailles.....	" 97, per capita.....	2 20
Georgetown.....	" 98, membership fee.	2 00

Georgetown.....	Camp No. 98, per capita	\$ 1 10
Cynthiana.....	" 99, membership fee.	2 00
Cynthiana.....	" 99, per capita	60
Lexington.....	" 100, membership fee.	2 00
Lexington.....	" 100, per capita	19 10
Lawrenceburg.....	" 101, membership fee.	2 00
Lawrenceburg	" 101, per capita	90
Pat Cleburne.....	" 102, membership fee.	2 00
Pat Cleburne.....	" 102, per capita	6 30
John B. Hood.....	" 103, membership fee.	2 00
Nassau.....	" 104, "	2 00
Nassau	" 104, per capita	3 50
Magruder.....	" 105, membership fee.	2 00
Magruder.....	" 105, per capita	15 20
Magruder.....	" 105, ad. per capita...	2 70
R. Q. Mills	" 106, membership fee.	2 00
R. Q. Mills	" 106, per capita	2 00
John H. Morgan.....	" 107, membership fee.	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 108, "	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 108, per capita	6 50
Collin Co. Texas.....	" 109, membership fee.	2 00
Collin Co. Texas.....	" 109, per capita	59 60
Isaiah Norwood.....	" 110, membership fee.	2 00
Isaiah Norwood.....	" 110, per capita	2 20
W. P. Townsend.....	" 111, membership fee.	2 00
Shropshire-Upton.....	" 112, "	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 113, "	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 113, per capita	2 90
Shackleford-Fulton.....	" 114, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 115, membership fee.	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 117, membership fee.	2 00
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 118, "	2 00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 119, "	2 00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 119, per capita	8 10
Beauvoir	" 120, membership fee.	2 00
Beauvoir	" 120, per capita	4 80
Col. Dud Jones.....	" 121, membership fee.	2 00
Col. Dud Jones.....	" 121, per capita	5 00
Bell Co. Ex-Confederate Ass'n..	" 122, membership fee.	2 00
Bell Co. Ex-Confederate Ass'n..	" 122, per capita	24 40
Camp Moody.....	" 123, membership fee.	2 00
J. B. Robertson.....	" 124, "	2 00
Camp Cabell.....	" 125, "	2 00
Robert E. Lee.....	" 126, "	2 00
Young County.....	" 127, "	2 00
John G. Walker	" 128, "	2 00
Sul Ross	" 129, "	2 00
Camp Bee.....	" 130, "	2 00

Camp Bee	Camp No. 130, per capita	\$ 6 80
John M. Stone.....	" 131, membership fee.	2 00
John M. Stone.....	" 131, per capita.....	2 60
Milton.....	" 132, membership fee.	2 00
Milton.....	" 132, per capita	11 40
James L. Hogg... ..	" 133, membership fee.	2 00
James L. Hogg.....	" 133, per capita	3 10
John L. McEwen.....	" 134, membership fee	2 00
Ex-Conf. Ass'n Coryell Co.	" 135, "	2 00
Tom Green.....	" 136, "	2 00
Sampson	" 137, "	2 00
F. R. Lubbock.....	" 138, "	2 00
John W. Caldwell.....	" 139, "	2 00
John W. Caldwell.....	" 139, per capita	7 70
D. L. Kenan.....	" 140, membership fee.	2 00
D. L. Kenan.....	" 140, per capita	4 60
Camp Rogers.....	" 142, membership fee.	2 00
Bowling Green.....	" 143, "	2 00
Bowling Green.....	" 143, per capita	4 00
C. M. Winkler.....	" 147, membership fee.	2 00
C. M. Winkler.....	" 147, per capita.....	9 00
George T. Ward.....	" 148, membership fee.	2 00
George T. Ward.....	" 148, per capita	2 70
Gen. Jos. Finnegan.....	" 149, membership fee.	2 00
Gen. Jos. Finnegan.....	" 149, per capita	3 80
Columbia County.....	" 150, membership fee .	2 00
Columbia County.....	" 150, per capita	11 00
Lomax.....	" 151, membership fee.	2 00
Lomax.....	" 151, per capita	8 20
Richland.....	" 152, membership fee .	2 00
Richland.....	" 152, per capita	4 60
Wood County.....	" 153, membership fee.	2 00
Wood County.....	" 153, per capita.....	6 30
Stewart.....	" 155, membership fee.	2 00
Stewart.....	" 155, per capita	3 60
Bessemer.....	" 157, membership fee.	2 00
Bessemer.....	" 157, per capita.....	4 20
Fulton County, Ga	" 159, membership fee .	2 00
Fulton County, Ga.....	" 159, per capita.....	51 80
Excess sent by J. M. Stone Camp No. 131.....		40
do do J. W. Caldwell Camp No. 139.....		04
do do Wood County Camp No. 153.....		40
		<hr/>
		\$1312 84
Deduct Stewart Camp No. 155, short.....		01
		<hr/>
Total amount received.....		\$1312 83

of the United Confederate Veterans.

119

1891.

EXPENDITURES (WITH ITEMIZED BILLS ATTACHED).

Nov.	19.	C. G. Schulze, for seal of U. C. V's.....	\$ 20 00
Nov.	20.	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account, for printing constitutions, minutes of annual meeting, circulars, etc.....	150 00
Dec.	5.	Sundry small bills, see itemized account.....	11 75
Dec.	17.	Sundry small bills.....do.....do.....	10 05
1892.			
Jan.	13.	Sundry small bills itemized.....	5 60
		J. J. Hooper, bill stationery and printing.....	5 90
March	14.	Sundry bills, itemized.....	20 80
March	17.	A. Runkel, 12 bolts ribbons for commissions and charters.....	6 00
March	24.	Natchez Camp returned amount overpaid.....	2 00
March	25.	Joseph J. Hooper, bill for stationery, printing, etc., bill attached.....	17 05
March	25.	Miss A. O. Childress, on account services as stenographer.....	10 00
March	26.	For stamps.....	5 00
March	28.	Western Union Telegraph Co. itemized.....	11 60
March	29.	A. Runkel, for ribbon, etc.....	8 50
March	30.	For stamps used in sending out Gen. Gordon's address to 3300 newspapers, circulars, etc..	37 60
March	30.	Miss A. C. Childress on account services as stenographer.....	20 00
March	30.	Miss Childress, for lunch for ladies who volunteered to assist in office, make out commissions, etc.....	10 00
March	31.	For stamps.....	5 00
April	1.	Paid Picayune for 150 papers with programme of Reunion to send to Camps.....	4 50
April	1.	For stamps sending out commissions, charters, orders, etc.....	20 00
April	2.	For stamps sending out commissions, etc.....	10 00
April	4.	Paid salaries for arranging seal and ribbon on commissions, charters, and making up packages, orders, etc., five weeks at \$5.00 per week, see voucher.....	25 00
April	4.	For stamps.....	7 00
April	6.	A. W. Hyatt, paid for stationery, books, printing, etc., bill attached.....	36 40
April	7.	Paid Jno. P. Hopkins for printing commissions, 500 copies each order, circulars, envelopes, etc., etc., bill attached.....	218 25
April	7.	Paid salaries for services, for December, January, February, March, for attending to office work, arranging documents and papers, orders, minutes, etc.; also attaching seals, ribbons, etc., on commissions, charters, etc., 20 weeks, \$5 per week see voucher.....	100 00

Amount expended\$778 00

Balance on hand.....\$534 83

NEW ORLEANS, April 7th, 1892.

Following is supplemental list of amounts received since the above report was made out, and is up to the adjournment of the Convention.

Ben Humphreys.....	Camp No. 19, per capita.....	\$11 20
Hattiesburg	" 21, "	2 60
Kitt Mott.....	" 23, "	6 00
Robert A. Smith.....	" 24, "	8 70
W. A. 'Montgomery.....	" 26, "	4 30
Confederate Historical Ass'n ..	" 28, "	12 00
Ben McCulloch	" 29, "	28 40
Ben McCulloch	" 30, "	5 00
R. E. Lee	" 58, "	7 00
Camp Moore.....	" 60, "	2 00
R. E. Lee.....	" 66, membership fee.	2 00
R. E. Lee.....	" 66, per capita.....	21 90
Jeff Lee	" 68, "	10 00
Pat Cleburne	" 88, "	5 00
Bob Stone.....	" 93, ad. per capita...	30
Cythiana.....	" 99, ad. per capita...	20
R. Q. Mills.....	" 106, per capita.....	3 40
Collin Co. Texas.....	" 109, ad. per capita ..	60
W. P. Townsend.....	" 111, "	16 20
Shackleford-Fulton....	" 114, "	11 20
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 115, "	16 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 116, membership fee .	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 116, per capita	23 90
Jeff Davis.....	" 117, "	2 10
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 118, "	2 10
Joseph E. Johnston....	" 119, "	8 25
J. B. Robertson.....	" 124, "	14 10
Camp Cabell.....	" 125, "	6 20
Young County.....	" 127, "	4 40
John G. Walker.....	" 128, "	2 50
Sul Ross.....	" 129, "	17 00
Crockett.....	" 141, "	21 20
Crockett.....	" 141, membership fee .	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 144, "	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 144, per capita	8 10
Ben T. DuVal.....	" 146, membership fee.	2 00
Ben T. DuVal.....	" 146, per capita.....	4 00
W. W. Loring.....	" 154, membership fee.	2 00
R. R. Lee.....	" 158, membership fee.	2 00
R. E. Lee.....	" 158, per capita	8 60
Alvarado.....	" 160, membership fee.	2 00
Alvarado.....	" 160, per capita	4 10

Lamar.....	Camp No. 161, membership fee.	\$ 2 00
Lamar.....	" 161, per capita.....	3 90
Catawba.....	" 162, membership fee.	2 00
Catawba.....	" 162, per capita.....	5 20
Horace Randall ...	" 163, membership fee.	2 00
Horace Randall.....	" 163, per capita.....	8 00
Sul Ross	" 164, membership fee.	2 00
Sul Ross.....	" 164, per capita.....	3 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 165, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 165, per capita.....	3 00
Hill County.....	" 166, membership fee.	2 00
Hill County.....	" 166, per capita.....	20 00
Claiborne	" 167, membership fee.	2 00
Claiborne ..	" 167, per capita.....	3 90
Jeff Davis.....	" 168, membership fee.	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 168, per capita.....	1 70
Tom Green.....	" 169, membership fee.	2 00
Tom Green.....	" 169, per capita.....	1 50
Matt Ashcroft.....	" 170, membership fee.	2 00
Matt Ashcroft.....	" 170, per capita.....	8 50
Washington City Confederate.	" 171, membership fee.	2 00
Washington City Confederate.	" 171, per capita.....	2 10
Sul Ross.....	" 172, membership fee.	2 00
Sul Ross.....	" 172, per capita.....	4 00

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



Official Report of Joseph Jones, M. D., of New Orleans, Louisiana, Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, Concerning the Medical Department of the Confederate Army and Navy.

156 WASHINGTON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 30, 1890.

To his Excellency John B. Gordon, General Commanding United Confederate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following:

The Medical Department of the Confederate States was a branch of the War Department, and was under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War. The Surgeon-General of the Confederate States was charged with the administrative details of the Medical Department—the government of hospitals, the regulation of the duties of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and the appointment of acting medical officers when needed for local or detached service. He issued orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of medical officers, and all communications from them which required his action were made directly to him. The great struggle for the independence of the Southern States ended twenty five years ago, and all soldiers in the Confederate Army, from the Commanding General to the private in the ranks, were, by the power of the conquering sword, reduced to one common level, that of *paroled prisoners of war*.

The objects of the Association of Confederate Veterans of 1890 are chiefly *historical and benevolent*. We conceive, therefore, that the labors of the Surgeon-General relate to two important objects.

First. The collection and preservation of the records of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Second. The determination by actual investigation and inquiry the numbers and condition of the surviving Confederate soldiers who have been disabled by wounds and diseases, received in their heroic defense of the rights and liberties of the Southern States.

To accomplish the first object, the following Circular No. 1, has been issued:

1. *The Collection and Preservation of the Records of Medical Officers of the Confederate Army and Navy.*

Circular No. 1.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 9, 1890.

To the Survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate States Army and Navy:

COMRADES—The surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on this day, twenty-five years ago, practically ended the struggle for independence of the Southern States, and during this quarter of a century death has thinned our ranks, and our corps can now oppose but a broken line in the great struggle against human suffering, disease and death. S. P. Moore, Surgeon-General of the Confederate Army is dead; Chas. Bell Gibson, Surgeon-General of Virginia; Surgeons L. Guild, A. J. Ford, J. A. A. Berrian, J. T. Darby, W. A. Carrington, S. A. Ramsay, Samuel (Hopkin), Robert J. Breckenridge, E. N. Covey, E. S. Galliard, Paul F. Eve, O. F. Manson, Louis D. Foard, S. E. Habersham, James Bolton, Robert Gibbs, and a host of medical officers of the Confederate States Army are dead. The Association of the United Confederate Veterans was formed in New Orleans June 10, 1887, the objects of which are historical, social and benevolent. Our illustrious commander, General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has ordered the United Confederate Veterans to assemble at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 3, 1890. It is earnestly hoped that every surviving member of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy will meet upon this important occasion, and promote by his presence and his counsels the sacred interests of the United Confederate Veterans. It is of the greatest importance to the future historian, and also to the honor and welfare of the medical profession of the South, that careful records should be furnished to the Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans, embracing the following data:

1st. Name, nativity, date of commission in the Confederate States Army and Navy, nature and length of service of every member of the Medical Corps of the Confederate States Army and Navy.

2. Obituary notices and records of all deceased members of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

3d. The titles and copies of all field and hospital reports of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

4th. Titles and copies of all published and unpublished reports relating to military surgery, and to diseases of armies, camps, hospitals and prisons.

The object proposed to be accomplished by the Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans, is the collection, classification, preservation, and final publication of all the documents and facts bearing upon the history and labors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate States Army and Navy, during the civil war, 1861-65. Everything which relates to the critical period of our national history, which shall illustrate the patriotic, self-sacrificing, and scientific labors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate States Army and Navy, and which shall vindicate the truth of history, shall be industriously collected, filed, and finally published. It is believed that invaluable documents are scattered over the whole land, in the hands of survivors of the civil war of 1861-1865, which will form material for the correct delineation of the medical history of the corps which played so important a part in the great historic drama. Death is daily thinning our ranks, while time is laying its heavy hands upon the heads of those whose hair is already whitening with the advance of years and the burden of cares. No delay, fellow comrades, should be suffered in the collection and preservation of these precious documents.

To this task of collecting all documents, cases, statistics and facts relating to the medical history of the Confederate Army and Navy, the Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans invites the immediate attention and co-operation of his honored comrades and compatriots throughout the South.

Respectfully, your obedient servant
(Signed)

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

Formation of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

The entire army of the Confederate States was made up of volunteers from every walk of life, and the Surgical Staff of the army was composed of general practitioners from all parts of the Southern country whose previous professional life, during the period of unbroken peace which preceded the civil war, 1861-65, gave them but little surgery, and very seldom presented a gunshot wound. The study of the hygiene of vast armies hastily collected to repel invasion, poorly equipped and scantily fed, as well as the frightful experience of the wounded upon the battle field, and the horrible sufferings of the sick and wounded in the hospital, unfolded a vast field for the exercise of the highest skill and the loftiest patriotism of the medical men of the South. This body of men devoted solely to the preservation of the health of the troops in the field, and the preservation of their precious lives, and the surgical care of their mangled bodies and limbs, and the treatment of their diseases in field and general hospital, responded to every call of their bleeding country, and formed upon land and upon sea one indivisible corps, which penetrated all arms of the service, and labored for every soldier, however exalted or however low his rank. When the storm of war suddenly broke upon the Confederacy, and the thunders of cannon were heard around her borders, and her soil trembled with the march of armed battalions; when her ports were blockaded, and medicines and surgical instruments and works were excluded as contraband of war, the medical practitioners of the South gave their lives and fortunes to their country, without any prospect of military or political fame or preferment. They searched the fields and forests for remedies; they improvised their surgical implements from the common instruments of every day life; they marched with the armies, and watched by day and by night in the trenches. The Southern surgeons rescued the wounded on the battle field, binding up the wounds, and preserving the shattered limbs of their countrymen; the Southern surgeons through four long years opposed their skill and untiring energies to the ravages of war and pestilence. At all times, and under all circumstances, in rain and sunshine, in the cold winter and the burning heat of summer, and the roar of battle, the hissing of bullets and the shriek and crash of shells, the brave hearts, cool heads, and strong arms of Southern surgeons were employed but for one purpose—the preservation of the health and lives and the limbs of their countrymen. The Southern surgeons were the first to succor the wounded and the sick, and their ears recorded the last words of love and affection for country and kindred, and their hands closed the eyes of the dying Confederate soldiers. When the sword decided the cause against the South, and the men who had for four years borne the Confederacy upon their bayonets surrendered prisoners of war, the mem-

bers of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy returned to their desolate homes and resumed the practice of their profession, spoke words of cheer to their distressed countrymen, administered to the sufferings of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and extended their noble and disinterested charities to the widows and orphans of their bereaved and distressed country.

Whilst political soldiers rose to power and wealth upon the shoulders of the sick and disabled soldiers of the Confederate Army, by sounding upon all occasions "*their war records*," the modest veterans of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy were content to serve their sick, wounded and distressed comrades, asking and receiving no other reward than that "peace which passeth all understanding," which flows from the love of humanity, springing from a generous and undefiled heart. It is but just and right that a Roll of Honor should be formed of this band of medical heroes and veterans.

Magnitude of the Labors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Some conception of the magnitude of the labors performed in field and hospital service, by the officers of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army, may be formed by the consideration of the following general results:

Killed, Wounded and Prisoners of the Confederate Army.

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
1861	1,315	4,064	2,772
1862	18,582	68,659	48,300
1863	11,876	51,813	71,211
1864	22,200	70,000	80,000
1865			
Total, 1861-5	53,973	194,026	202,283

During the period of nineteen months, January, 1862, July, 1863, inclusive, over one million cases of wounds and disease were entered upon the Confederate field reports, and over four hundred thousand cases of wounds upon the hospital reports. The number of cases of wounds and disease treated in the Confederate field and general hospitals were, however, greater during the following twenty-two months, ending April, 1865. It is safe to affirm, therefore, that more than three million cases of wounds and disease were cared for by the officers of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army during the civil war of 1861-1865. The figures, of course, do not indicate that the Confederacy had in the field an army approaching three millions and a half. On the contrary, the Confederate forces engaged during the war 1861-1865 did not exceed 600,000. Each Confederate soldier was, on an average, disabled for greater or lesser period, by wounds and sickness, about six times during the war.

Losses of the Confederate Army, 1861-1865.

Confederate forces actively engaged during the war 1861-1865.....	600,000
Grand total deaths from battle, wounds and disease.....	200,000
Losses of Confederate Army in prisoners during the war, on account of the policy of non-exchange adopted and enforced by the United States.....	200,000
Losses of the Confederate Army from discharges for disabilities from wounds and disease and desertion during the years 1861-1865.....	100,000

If this calculation be correct, one-third of all the men actually engaged on the Confederate side were either killed outright on the field or died of disease and wounds; another third of the entire number were captured and held for indefinite periods prisoners of war; and, of the remaining 200,000, at least one-half were lost to the service by discharges and desertion.

At the close of the war the available active force in the field, and those fit for duty, numbered scarcely 100,000 men.

The great Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered by General Robert E. Lee on the 9th of April, 1865, could not muster 10,000 men fit for active warfare. Of this body of 600,000 men, 53,773 were killed outright and 194,026 wounded on

the battle field. One-third of the entire Confederate army was confided to the Confederate surgeons for the treatment of battle wounds; and, in addition to such gigantic services, the greater portion, if not the entire body of the 600,000 men, were under the care of the medical department for the treatment of disease.

Well may it be said that to the surgeons of the medical corps is due the credit of 'maintaining this host of troops in the field. Such records demonstrate, beyond dispute, the grand triumphs and glory of medicine, proving that the physician is the preserver and defender of armies during war.

These records show that the medical profession, however indispensable in the economy of government during peace, become the basis of such economy during war. These statistics show the importance of medicine and its glorious triumphs, and elevate it logically to its true position in the estimation of not only the physician, but in that also of the warrior and statesman. The energy and patriotic bravery of the Confederate soldier are placed in a clear light when we regard the vast armies of the Federals to which they were opposed.

The whole number of troops mustered into the service of the Northern army, during the war of 1861-1865, was 2,789,898, or about three times as large as the entire fighting population of the Confederate States. At the time of the surrender of the Confederate armies, and the close of active hostilities, the Federal force numbered 1,000,516 of all arms, officers and men, and equalled in number the entire fighting population of the Southern Confederacy.

Opposed to this immense army of one million of men, supplied with the best equipments and arms, and with the most abundant rations of food, the Confederate government could oppose less than one hundred thousand war-worn and battle-scarred veterans, almost all of whom had, at some time, been wounded, and who had followed the desperate fortunes of the Confederacy for four years with scant supplies of rations, and almost without pay; and yet the spirit of the Confederate soldier remained proud and unbroken to the last charge, as was conclusively shown by the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee; the operations around Richmond and Petersburg; the last charge of the Army of Northern Virginia; the defense of Fort McAlister on the Ogeechee river in Georgia, where 250 Confederate soldiers, in an open earthwork, resisted the assaults of more than five thousand Federal troops, and never surrendered, but were cut down at their guns; at West Point, Georgia, where there was a similar disparity between the garrison and the assaulting corps, where the first and second in command were killed, and the Confederates cut down within the fort: the defense of Mobile in Alabama, and the battle of Bentonville in North Carolina.

Number of Officers and Roster of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

The destruction by fire of the Medical and Surgical Record of the Confederate States, deposited in the Surgeon-General's office in Richmond, Virginia, in April, 1865, has rendered the preparation of a complete Roster of the Medical Corps very difficult, if not impossible.

A general estimate of the aggregate number of medical officers employed in the Medical Department of the Southern Confederacy may be determined by the number of commissioned officers in the Confederate Army down to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Each regiment in the Confederate Army was entitled to one Colonel, one Surgeon, and one or two Assistant Surgeons, and a medical officer was generally attached to each battalion of infantry, cavalry or artillery. Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, and Brigadier-Generals, frequently, if not always, had attached to their staff Medical Directors, Inspectors, or Surgeons of Corps, Divisions and Brigades.

We gather the following figures from the elaborate and invaluable "Roster of General Officers, etc., in Confederate Service," prepared from official sources by Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., of Augusta, Georgia.*

*Roster of General Officers, Heads of Departments, Senators, Representatives, Military Organizations, etc., etc., in Confederate Service During the War Between the States. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., Late Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery, Richmond, Va. Southern Historical Society, 1876.

Confederate States Army.	
Generals.....	
Provisional Army:!	
Generals.....	2
Confederate States Army—Regular and Provisional :	
Lieutenant-Generals	21
Major-Generals	99
Brigadier-Generals.....	480
Colonels	1319
Total	1927

If it be estimated that for each of these officers, one Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons were appointed, and served in field and hospital, then the Confederate Medical Corps was composed of about the following:

Surgeons	1927
Assistant Surgeons.....	3854
	—5781

This estimate places the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons at too high a figure, as may be shown by the following considerations:

- a. Many regiments and battalions had not more than two medical officers.
- b. The casualties of war were much more numerous, and promotion was much more rapid, amongst the line officers than in the Medical Staff.

A more accurate estimate of the actual number of medical officers actively engaged in the Confederate Army during the war 1861-1865, may be based upon the number of regiments, battalions, and legions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, furnished by the individual States, during the civil war :

Total number of regiments infantry.....	536
cavalry.....	124
artillery.....	13
Total.....	673

These regiments were furnished by the individual States, as follows:

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
Alabama	57	3	
Arkansas	34	6	
Florida	9	3	
Georgia	67	10	
Kentucky	11	9	
Louisiana	34	1	1
Maryland	1		
Mississippi.....	51	5	1
Missouri.....	15	6	
North Carolina.....	60	5	4
South Carolina.....	33	7	3
Tennessee.....	70	12	
Texas	22	32	
Virginia	64	19	4
Confederate	8	6	
Total.....	536	124	13
Grand total regiments.....	673		

Total number of battalions infantry.....	67
cavalry.....	28
artillery.....	50
Total.....	145

Total legions infantry	13
cavalry.....	3
artillery.....	3
Total.....	19

Total battalions and legions.....	161
Total regiments.....	673
Total regiments, battalions and legions comprising the Confederate Army during the war 1861-1865	834

If one Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons be allowed to each separate command actively engaged in the field during the civil war, 1861-1865, the number would be as follows:

Surgeons.....	834
Assistant Surgeons.....	1668
Total.....	2502

The medical officers of the Confederate Navy numbered:

Surgeons.....	22
Assistant Surgeons.....	10
Passed Assistant Surgeons.....	41
Total medical officers C. & N.....	73

If to the above be added the Surgeons of the general hospitals, recruiting and conscript camps, the entire number of medical officers in the Confederate Army during the war, 1861-1865, did not amount to 3000.

The Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans has endeavored to construct an accurate Roster from his labors in the field and hospital during the war, and from the official roll of the Confederate armies in the field, and thus far he has been able to record the names and rank of near two thousand Confederate Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

The official list of the paroled officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee, April 9th, 1865, furnished 810 Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

The co-operation in this most important work is solicited from every surviving member of the Medical Corps of the Southern Confederacy.

When perfected, this Roster will be published as a roll of honor and deposited in the archives of the United Confederate Veterans.

The Determination of the Number and Condition of the Surviving Confederate Soldiers who were Disabled by the Wounds and Diseases Received in the Defense of the Rights and Liberties of the Southern States.

To accomplish this important and benevolent work, the following inquiries have been addressed to the Governors of the Southern States, namely: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia:

Circular No. 2.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
156 WASHINGTON AVENUE, 4TH DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 9, 1890. }

To His Excellency, Governor———, State of———:

The attention of your Excellency is respectfully directed to the fact that in the year 1869 the Association of the United Confederate Veterans was formed in New Orleans for historical, social and benevolent purposes. Our illustrious Commanding General, His Excellency, General John B. Gordon, has ordered the assembling of the Confederate Veterans in Chattanooga, Tennessee, 3d of July, 1890. The welfare of the United Confederate Veterans will be materially promoted if your Excellency will furnish the Surgeon-General with the following data:

1. The number of troops furnished to the Confederate States by the State of———.
2. Number of wounded during the civil war 1861-1865.
3. Number of killed during the civil war 1861-1865.
4. Number of deaths by wounds and disease.
5. Number of Confederate survivors now living in the State of———.
6. The amount of moneys appropriated by the State of——— for the relief and support of the survivors of the Confederate Army from the close of the civil war in 1865 to the present date, 1890.
7. Name, location and capacity of all establishments, hospitals or homes devoted to the care of maimed, sick and indigent survivors of the Confederate States Army.
8. A detailed statement of the moneys expended by the State of——— for the support of the maimed, disabled and indigent survivors of the Confederate Army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans

It was earnestly desired that prompt and full reports on the part of the Chief Executives of the Southern States would have enabled the Surgeon-General to place in the hands of the Commanding General of the United Confederate Veterans, at the first reunion on the 4th of July, 1890, full statistics of the number of disabled Confederate Veterans cared for by the individual States. But replies have been received from only six of the thirteen States of the late Confederacy, and in three of these States it appears that no official assistance has been rendered by the State authorities to the Confederate Veterans of 1861-1865.

The Southern States are morally bound to succor and support the men who were disabled by the wounds and diseases received in their service, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle. The Confederate soldiers who engaged in the struggle for constitutional liberty and the right of self-government were neither rebels nor traitors; they were true and brave men, who devoted their fortunes and their lives to the mothers who bore them, and their precious blood watered the hills, valleys and plains of their native States, and their bodies sleep in unknown graves, where they shall rest until the last great trumpet shall summon all alike, the conquered and the conqueror.

The survivors have no government, with its hundreds of millions for pensions; in the loneliness and suffering of advancing years and increasing infirmities, they can look alone to the States which they served so faithfully in battle, in victory and in defeat.

The noble soldiers who composed the illustrious armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee made a gallant fight against overwhelming odds for what they believed to be sacred rights and constitutional liberty. The contest was decided by the sword against them.

These matchless soldiers accepted the issue in good faith; they returned to their homes, they resumed the avocations of peace, and engaged in building up the broken fortunes of family and country. These brave soldiers have discharged the obligations of good and peaceful citizens as well as they had performed the duties of thorough soldiers on the battle field. It has been well said that no country ever produced braver or more intelligent and chivalric soldiers or more industrious, law-abiding and honorable citizens than were the soldiers who surrendered with the Confederate flag. The earth has never been watered by nobler or richer blood than that shed by those who fell beneath its folds.

I have the honor, General, to remain.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans.

Brief Report of the First Reunion of the Survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy, July 2, 1890, in N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Address of Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, M. D., United Confederate Veterans, Containing War Statistics of the Confederate Armies of Mississippi and Tennessee; also Casualties of Battles of Belmont, Donnelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga; Engagements from Dalton to Atlanta; Battles Around Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville.

The meeting of the Confederate Surgeons, assembled by invitation in N. B. Forrest Camp, was called to order by Surgeon G. W. Drake of Chattanooga, Medical Director of the Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, who explained its objects and extended a hearty welcome in a brief but eloquent address.

Surgeon Drake introduced Joseph Jones, M. D., of New Orleans, Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans, who spoke as follows:

"Comrades, survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy, we meet for the first reunion since the close of the war between the Northern and Southern States in this Camp, which bears the name of N. B. Forrest, one of the greatest cavalry leaders of the American war of 1861-1865. In the midst of this peaceful and beautiful city, we are surrounded by the mementoes and emblems of war. Dr. J. B. Cowan, Chief Surgeon, and Dr. John B. Morton, Chief of Artillery of Gen. N. B. Forrest's Cavalry, and Dr. A. E. Flewellen, Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee under Gen. Braxton Bragg, and many other distinguished representatives of the Confederate Army and Navy, are with us; and we are glad to welcome once more the noble forms and brave countenances of the Confederate Veterans.

As the speaker stood this day upon the summit of Lookout Mountain, at an elevation of 2,678 feet, the mountains and valleys of Tennessee and Georgia presented a panorama of wonderful beauty and unsurpassed historical interest. At the foot of the mountain, which stands silent and alone, like the Egyptian Sphinx, winds the beautiful Tennessee, embracing the growing and active city of Chattanooga; like a crown of jewels, spreading around and over Cameron's Hill, once crowned with stern battlements and frowning cannon. Here at our feet lies Moccasin Bend, as beautiful as a garden with its fields of waving grain. Up this steep mountain side charged the Northern hosts, and here was fought "The Battle Above the Clouds." The eye ranges over Waldron's Ridge and Missionary Ridge, rendered historic by bloody and desperate battles. Twenty-seven years ago the soldiers of General Bragg, ranged along the crest of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, held the Northern army closely invested within the military and fortified camp of Chattanooga, and sustaining upon their bayonets the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy in the west, they resisted the southward flow of the red tide of war, and for a time protected the mountains, hills and valleys of Georgia from the devastating march of Northern hostile armies.

Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia.

To the south winds the river of Death, along whose densely wooded bank, on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, lay thirty thousand dead, dying and wounded Confederate and Federal soldiers.

The battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, is justly regarded as one of the most bloody conflicts of the war.

General Bragg's effective force on the first day of the battle, September 19, 1863, exclusive of cavalry, was a little over 35,000 men, which was in the afternoon

reinforced by five brigades of Longstreet's corps numbering about 5000 effective infantry, without artillery. The Confederate loss was in proportion to the prolonged and obstinate struggle, and two-fifths of these gallant troops were killed and wounded.

Dr. A. E. Flewellen, the Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, who is with us at this reunion, active and energetic in body and mind, at the age of 70 years, gave the following estimate of the Confederate losses in this bloody battle of Chickamauga:

Battle of Chickamauga—Confederate Losses.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Polk	440	2,891	8,331
Hill	311	2,354	2,665
Buckner	436	2,844	3,280
Walker	367	2,045	2,412
Longstreet	260	1,656	1,916
Forrest	10	40	50
Grand total.....	1,824	11,890	13,654

The full and revised returns of all the Confederate forces engaged in this bloody battle show that the estimate of the Medical Director of the casualties was below and not above the actual loss.

The aggregate casualties of the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, were officially reported by General Braxton Bragg, as 2012 killed, 12,999 wounded, and 2084 missing; total, 17,095.

From the original reports in the possession of Gen. Braxton Bragg, we consolidated the following:

On the 19th of September, Lieutenant-General Polk's corps numbered 13,313 effective officers and men, artillery and infantry; on the 20th, 11,075. During the two days' battle, Polk's corps lost, killed 442, wounded 3141, missing 581; total 4114.

On the 19th of September, Lieutenant-General Longstreet's corps numbered 2189; on the 20th, 7635; loss, killed 471, wounded 2887, missing 311; total 3669.

Lieutenant-General D. H. Hill's corps numbered, September 19th, 7137; on the 20th, 8812; loss, killed 380, wounded 2456, missing 168; total 3004.

Major-General S. B. Buckner's corps numbered, September 19th, 9080; on the 20th, 6961; loss, killed 378, wounded 2566, missing 341; total 3285.

Major-General W. H. F. Walker's corps; September 19th, 7537; 20th, 5974; loss, killed 341, wounded 1949, missing 733; total 3023.

On the 19th of September the number of Confederate officers and men engaged were

Infantry officers	8,343
Infantry enlisted men	34,096
Total infantry.....	37,439
Artillery—Officers	76
Enlisted men	1,791
Total	1,867
Total Infantry and Artillery.....	39,306

On the 20th of September the number of Confederate officers and men engaged were:

Infantry—Officers.....	3,648
Enlisted men.....	35,124
Total Infantry.....	88,772

Artillery—Officers	68
Enlisted men	1,617

Total Artillery	1,685
Total Infantry and Artillery	40,457

Total officers and men killed, wounded and missing, artillery and infantry, September 19 and 20, 1863: Killed, 2012; wounded, 12,999; missing 2084; total, 17,095.

Right Wing, Commanded by Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Polk's corps	442	3141	531	4114
Hill's corps	380	2456	168	3004
Walker's corps	341	1949	733	3023
	1163	7546	1432	10,141

Left Wing, Lieutenant General James Longstreet.

Longstreet's corps	471	2887	311	3669
Buckner	378	2566	341	3285
	849	5453	652	6954

Grand total right and left wing: Killed, 2012; wounded, 12,999; missing, 2084; total, 17,095.

Nearly one-half of the army consisted of reinforcements, just before the battle, without a wagon or an artillery horse, and nearly if not quite one-third of the artillery horses were lost on the field; the medical officers had means greatly inadequate, especially in transportation, for the great number of wounded suddenly thrown upon their hands, in a wild and sparsely settled country; many of the wounded were exhausted by two days' battle, with limited supplies of water, and almost destitute of provisions.

The fruits of this glorious victory, purchased by an immense expenditure of the precious blood of the Southern soldiers, were lost to the Southern Confederacy through the indecision and indiscretion of the Confederate commander.

Casualties of the Army of Tennessee, November, 1863.

The casualties of the Army of Tennessee during the subsequent disasters of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Knoxville, Tenn., are comparatively small in comparison to the magnitude of the operations.

The losses of the Confederate forces were :

Knoxville, November 18 to 29—Killed, 260; wounded, 880. Total, 1140.

Lookout Mountain, November 23 and 24—Killed, 43; wounded, 185. Total, 178.

Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863—Killed, 383; wounded, 1882. Total, 2265.

Tunnell Hill, November 27—Killed, 30; wounded, 129. Total, 159.

Aggregate of these engagements—Killed, 716; wounded, 3026. Total, 3742.

We have, then, as a grand aggregate of the Confederate losses in battle in the operations around Chattanooga, Tennessee:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, Sept. 19 and 20	2012	12,999	2,087
Knoxville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Tunnell Hill, November 18, 29	716	3,026	—
Total	2728	16,025	—
Aggregate Loss			20,840

This estimate does not include the losses in prisoners sustained by General Bragg's Army at Knoxville, at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, which would swell the total loss to over 30,000 men.

The desperate and bloody nature of the Confederate operations around Chattanooga, in the months of September and November, 1863, will be seen by a brief view of the preceding great battles fought by the armies of Mississippi and Tennessee, and of the subsequent campaigns under General Joseph E. Johnston and General J. B. Hood, in 1864 and 1865.

At the battle of Belmont, Missouri, on the 7th November, 1861, the Confederate forces, under the command of General Leonidas Polk, defeated the Federal forces under General U. S. Grant, with a loss to the former of killed, 105; wounded, 419; missing, 117; total, 641.

The Confederate operations of 1861 and 1862, as conducted by General Albert Sidney Johnston, up to the battle of Shiloh, were characterized by the most appalling disasters.

Fort Henry, Tennessee, fell February 6, 1862, with an insignificant loss of 5 killed, 11 wounded, 68 prisoners.

Fort Donelson, Tennessee, after three days' fighting, February, 14, 15 and 16, 1862, surrendered with a loss of killed 231, wounded 1007, prisoners 13,829; total Confederate loss, 15,067. With the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, the Cumberland and Tennessee were opened to the passage of the iron-clad gunboats of the Northern Army; Kentucky passed under the Federal yoke; Nashville, the proud political and literary emporium of Tennessee, was lost, and this noble State became the common battle ground of hostile and contending armies.

Both sides levied recruits and supplies from the unfortunate citizens of Tennessee; Columbus, Kentucky, was abandoned, and the fall of Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis followed.

The unbroken tide of Federal victory in the west was rudely arrested by the armies gathered by General Albert Sidney Johnson and General G. T. Beauregard near the southern shore of the Tennessee, at Corinth, Mississippi.

The brave Confederate commander, General Albert Sidney Johnston sealed his devotion to the Southern Confederacy with his life, on the 6th of April, 1862, whilst leading to victory the gallant soldiers of the armies of Mississippi and Tennessee.

At the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, the effective total of the Confederate forces, comprising the Army of Mississippi, before the battle, numbered 40,355, and after the bloody repulse of the 7th, the effective total was only 29,636. General Beauregard, in his official report, places his loss at Shiloh at 1728 killed outright, 8012 wounded, 959 missing, making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

The losses at Shiloh were distributed among the different corps of the Confederate Army as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
First Corps, Major General Polk	385	1,953	19
Second Corps, Major General Bragg	553	2,441	634
Third Corps, Major General Hardee	404	1,936	141
Reserve, Major General Breckenridge	386	1,682	165
Total	1,728	8,012	959

The sufferings of the Confederate wounded were great, indeed, as they lay upon the cold ground of Shiloh during the night of the 6th, exposed to the pitiless rain and the murderous fire of the gunboats. In the subsequent siege of Corinth, less than 50,000 Confederate troops successfully resisted the advance of 125,000 Federal troops abundantly supplied with food and water, and armed and equipped with most approved weapons of modern warfare.

The losses of the Confederate forces from disease during the siege of Corinth equalled, if they did not exceed, the casualties of the battle of Shiloh.

General Beauregard, by his masterly evacuation of Corinth, eluded his powerful antagonist. The armies of Mississippi and Tennessee, under the leadership of General Bragg, inaugurated the campaign of 1862 for the recovery of Tennessee and Kentucky.

At the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, the Army of Mississippi, under the command of General Leonidas Polk, lost killed, 510; wounded, 2635; missing, 251; total, 3396.

In the Kentucky campaign of 1862, the Confederate troops under the command of Generals Bragg and E. Kirby Smith manifested their powers of endurance on long and fatiguing marches, and their excellent discipline in retreating in good order in the face of overwhelming hostile forces.

At the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, the Confederate army lost nearly one-third of its number in killed and wounded.

General Bragg, in his official report of this battle, estimates the number of his fighting men in the field on the morning of the 31st of December at less than 35,000, of which about 30,000 were infantry and artillery. During the two days' fighting General Bragg's army lost 1600 killed and 8000 wounded; total, 9600 killed and wounded.

From the 6th of April, 1862, to the close of the year 1863, the Army of Mississippi and Tennessee lost in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga 6,046 killed on the field, and 32,035 wounded; total killed and wounded, 38,081.

We do not include in this estimate the loss sustained at Perryville, in Bragg's Kentucky campaign, or in numberless skirmishes and cavalry engagements. More than 50,000 wounded men were cared for by the medical officers of the Army of Tennessee during a period of less than twenty-one months.

The deaths from disease exceeded those from gun-shot wounds, and the sick from the camp diseases of armies greatly exceeded the wounded, in the proportion of about five to one; and during the period specified, embracing the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga, the sick and wounded of the armies of Tennessee and Mississippi numbered more than 200,000.

Surely from this mass of suffering humanity, valuable records and practical precepts in the practice of medicine and military surgery must have been evolved. It was and is the solemn duty of every member of the Medical Corps of the Army of Tennessee to place the results of his experience in a tangible form, accessible to his comrades; and no officer, however important his position during the Confederate struggle, has the right to withhold for his personal benefit the Hospital and Medical Records of the Army of Tennessee. These views are applicable to the medical and surgical statistics of the several armies of the late Confederacy east and west of the Mississippi.

The armies of Tennessee and Mississippi, under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, sustained a loss of killed, 1221, wounded, 3229, total 9450—in the series of engagements around and from Dalton, Georgia, to the Etowah river, May 7th to May 30th, 1864; series of engagements around New Hope Church, near Marietta, June 1, July 4, 1864.

The army of Tennessee (the army of Mississippi being merged into it), under the command of General J. B. Hood, during the series of engagements around Atlanta and Jonesboro July 4 to September 1, 1864: loss, killed, 1823, wounded, 10,723; total, 12,546.

During a period of four months the armies of Tennessee and Mississippi fought no less than six important battles, and sustained a loss of killed, 3044, wounded, 18,952. Total killed and wounded, 21,996.

During the month of October, 1864, the Army of Tennessee lost killed, 118; wounded, 622 total, 740. During the month of November: Killed, 1089; wounded, 3131; total, 4220. These casualties include the bloody battle of Franklin, Tenn., fought, November 30, 1864.*

As shown by Colonel Mason's official report, made on the 10th of December, ten days after the battle of Franklin, the effective strenght of the Army of Tennessee was: Infantry, 18,342; artillery, 2405; cavalry, 2306; total, 28,053. This last number, subtracted from 30,600, the strenght of General Hood's army at Florence, shows a total loss, from all causes, of 7547 from the 6th of November to the 10th of December, which period embraces the engagements at Columbia, Franklin, and of Forrest's cavalry.†

*Report of Surgeon A. J. Foard, Medical Director Army of Tennessee.

† General J. B. Hood, "Advance and retreat," p. 298.

At the battle of Nashville the Army of Tennessee lost in killed and wounded about 2500, making the total loss during the Tennessee campaign about 10,000.

According to Colonel Mason's statement, there were, including the furloughed men, about 18,500 men, effectives, of the infantry and artillery at Tupelo after General Hood's retreat from Nashville. Before the advance of the army into Tennessee on the 6th of November, 1864, the effective strength was 30,600, inclusive of the cavalry.

Thus we find at Tupelo, 18,500 infantry and artillery, and 2806 Forrest's Cavalry, to which add 10,000 lost from all causes, and the total sum amounts to 30,806 effectives. General Hood thus estimates his loss in the Tennessee campaign to have been in excess of 10,000.

Of the once proud Army of Tennessee, less than twenty thousand foot-sore, shoeless, ragged soldiers escaped with Hood's advance into Tennessee; at the same time a large army (in numbers at least) of sick, wounded and convalescents crowded the general hospitals in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The life of the Confederacy was bound up in its armies, and when these armies were scattered in the field and their means of subsistence and transportation destroyed, all hope of final success perished. With the Southern Confederacy, the problem was one of endurance and resources; and no Confederate General appears to have comprehended this truth more thoroughly than Joseph E. Johnston. In his masterly retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, he opposed successfully less than fifty thousand Confederate troops against General Sherman's powerful, thoroughly armed and equipped army of more than one hundred thousand brave, stalwart Western soldiers. In his slow retreat, General Johnston was ever ready to give battle, and whilst inflicting greater losses upon his great adversary than his own forces sustained, he, nevertheless, during this incessant fighting maintained the morale, discipline, valor and thorough organization and armament of his soldiers.

The chief executive of the Southern Confederacy, with all his lofty patriotism and burning ardor for the defense of his bleeding country, placed too high an estimate upon his own individual military genius, and failed to grasp in all its bearings the problem of the terrible death struggle of the young nation.

General Hood combined with unbounded energy and dauntless courage and glowing patriotism a fiery ambition for military glory which led him to overestimate his own military genius and resources and at the same time to underestimate the vast resources and military strategy of his antagonist.

When General Hood ceased to confront General Sherman, and opened the way for his desolating march through the rich plantations of Georgia, the Empire State of the South, the fate of the Confederacy was forever sealed. The beleaguered Confederacy, torn and bleeding along all her borders, was in no position to hurl her war-worn, imperfectly clad and poorly armed and provisioned battalions upon fortified cities.

The effort to destroy forces aggregating in Georgia and Tennessee near two hundred thousand effectives by a force of less than forty thousand men, which had cut loose from its base of supplies, exceeded the wildest dream of untamed military enthusiasm.

Of the gallant soldiers whose blood reddened the waters of the Tennessee and enriched the hills and valleys of Georgia, Tennessee furnished 70 regiments of infantry and 12 regiments of cavalry.

If the soldiers furnished by Tennessee to the Federal army be added, it is only just to say that she alone furnished more than 100,000 men to the American war of 1861-65, and won afresh the title of the *Volunteer State*.

Noble Tennessee! The generous and prolific mother of brave soldiers and of beautiful and intrepid women.

What changes have been wrought in a quarter of a century! The songs of birds, the sturdy blows of the woodman's axe have supplanted the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry; the soil which drank up the blood of Southern

soldiers bears its precious burden of golden corn and snowy white fleecy cotton, the laughter of women and prattle of children, and the merry whistle of the plowman fill the places of the brazen trumpet and the martial music of the fife and drum, and the hoarse shouts of contending men, and groans of the wounded and dying; the entrenched camp and ragged village of 1865 has given place to the thriving city of 50,000 inhabitants, with its workshops, factories, well filled stores, electric lights and railways, and its universities of science and literature.

Here in this historic place, the weary invalids of the Northern clime may rest in the shadows and bathe their fevered brows in the cool breezes of these grand mountains.

In this brief record of the heroic efforts of the soldiers of the armies of Mississippi and Tennessee to defend the Southern States from the Northern invaders, we have time but to make a brief allusion to the defence of the Mississippi river, by the Confederate Government, which was characterized by a long chain of disasters.

The fall of Forts Henry and Donelson opened the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers to the iron clads of the Federals and convoyed and protected their armies as they marched into the heart of the Confederacy. The strong fortifications erected by General Leonidas Polk, at Columbus, Kentucky, were evacuated by the orders of the commanding Generals, Albert Sidney Johnston and G. T. Beauregard.

Island No. 10 fell with a loss of 17 killed and 500 prisoners, on the 8th of April, 1862, and the navigation of the Mississippi river was secured by the Federal fleet up to the walls of Fort Pillow, above Memphis, Tennessee.

New Orleans, the Commercial emporium of the Confederacy, fell after an inglorious defense (April 18, April 28, 1862), characterized by indecision, incompetence and insubordination, with the trifling loss of 185 killed, 197 wounded, 400 prisoners; total Confederate loss, 782.

Wise statesmanship dictated that the entire power and resources of the Southern Confederacy should have been concentrated upon the defense of the mouth of the Mississippi river. The future historian of this war will find in the fall of Forts Henry, Donelson and of New Orleans, the first and greatest disasters of the Southern cause from which unnumbered and fatal disasters flowed, and which ended in the final destruction of the Confederacy.

The evacuation of Fort Pillow was followed by the surrender of Memphis, Tenn., June 6, 1862, after a loss of 81 killed and wounded, and 100 missing, incurred in the resistance offered by the Confederate flotilla, consisting of the gunboats Van Dorn, Price, Jeff Thompson, Bragg, Lovell, Beauregard, Sumpter and Little Rebel.

The defense of Vicksburg includes: The battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, General J. C. Breckenridge; killed 84, wounded 316, missing 78; total Confederate loss, 468. Iuka, Miss., September 19 and 20, General Sterling Price; killed 263, wounded 692, missing 561; total 1516. Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4, 1862, Generals Van Dorn and Sterling Price; killed 594, wounded 2162, missing 2102; total 4806. Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, Major-General John S. Bowen, killed and wounded 1150, missing 500; total 1650. Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863; Lieutenant-General Pemberton; killed and wounded 2000, missing 1800; total 3800. Big Black River, May 17, 1863, Lieutenant-General Pemberton; killed and wounded 600, missing 2500; total 3100. Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863, Lieutenant-General J. C. Pemberton; killed, wounded, missing and prisoners 81,277. Port Hudson, La., May 27, to July 9, 1863; killed and wounded 780, missing and prisoners 6408; total 7188. Jackson, Miss., July 9 to 26, General Joseph E. Johnston; killed 71, wounded 504, missing 25; total 600.

During the operations in Mississippi and Louisiana on the east bank of the Mississippi river for the defence of Vicksburg, commencing with the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, and ending with the evacuation of Jackson, Mississippi, July 19, 1863, the Confederate army lost in killed, wounded and prisoners,

54,415 officers and men—an army equal in numbers to the largest ever assembled upon any battle field of the war under any one Confederate Commander. If we add to this the losses occurring in the field and general hospitals, from sickness, discharges, deaths and desertions, the loss sustained by the Confederate forces in these operations would equal an army of at least 75,000.

The heart of the Southern patriot stands still at the recital of these humiliating details. The Confederate commander, General J. C. Pemberton, was not merely outnumbered, but he was outgeneraled by his Northern antagonists.

What medical and surgical records have been preserved of this mass of suffering, disease and death? Who has written the medical history of the sufferings of the brave defenders of Vicksburg?

Fellow Soldiers and Comrades of the Confederate Army and Navy, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by one of the most illustrious captains of the struggle for Southern independence, not because it conferred power or pecuniary emoluments, but solely that I might in some manner further the chosen project of my life. When my native State, Georgia, seceded from the Federal union in January, 1861, I placed my sword and my life at her service. Entering as a private of cavalry, I served in defense of the sea coast in 1861, and although acting as surgeon to this branch of the service, I performed all the duties required of a soldier in the field. Entering the medical service of the Confederate army in 1862, I served as surgeon up to the date of my surrender in May, 1865. Through the confidence and kindness of Surgeon-General S. P. Moore, C. S. A., I was enabled to inspect the great armies, camps, hospitals, beleaguered cities and military prisons of the Southern Confederacy.

The desire of my soul, and the ambition of my entire life, was to preserve, as far as possible, the medical and surgical records of the Confederate army during this gigantic struggle.

The defeat of our armies and the destruction of our government only served to increase my interest and still further to engage all my energies in this great work, which, under innumerable difficulties, I have steadily prosecuted in Augusta, Georgia; Nashville, Tennessee, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and up to this happy moment when I greet the stern but noble faces of the survivors of the Confederate Army and Navy,

I hold this position, which has neither military fame nor financial resources, solely for the right which it gives me to issue a last appeal for the preservation of the Medical and Surgical records of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

A veteran of more than four years' active service in the cause of the Southern Confederacy, at the end of a quarter of a century issues his last call of honor and glory to his comrades, which will be found at length in his report to the General Commanding, which is now presented for the consideration of the survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy. (See preceding report.)

With the researches and records of the speaker taken during the war and subsequently, he has in his possession ample material for a volume relating to the Medical and Surgical History of the Confederate Army of not less than 1500 pages, and it is to be hoped that the survivors will furnish such data as will enable him to give accurate statements with reference to the labors, names and rank of the medical officers.

Insignia of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

In conclusion, comrades, the speaker would urge the adoption of some badge or device which should serve to distinguish the survivors of the Medical Corps of the Southern Confederacy.

The objects of this reunion and of this association are historical, benevolent and social, and the medal or seal which marks its realization should embody within a brief circle these sacred and noble sentiments.

The outer circle bearing the words "*Medical Corps Confederate States of America, Army and Navy, 1861-1865*," expresses the great historic fact, that within the

circle of these four years a nation was born and exhibited to the world its existence, power and valor, in its well-organized and efficient Army and Navy. Within the brief space of time, 1861-1865, was enacted one of the greatest and bloodiest revolution of the ages, and a peculiar form of civilization passed forever away.

Upon the silver field and embraced by the outer circle rests a golded cross with thirteen stars—the Southern cross—the cross of the battle flag of the Southern Confederacy.

The reverse of the medal bears at the apex of the circle the letters U. C. V., and at the line under, the date 1890. The laurel leaf of the outer circle surrounds the venerated and golden head of the great Southern captain, General Robert E. Lee, who was the type of all that was heroic, noble and benevolent in the Confederate army and navy. Grand in battle and victory, General Lee was equally grand and noble in defeat; and his farewell address to his soldiers has been the most powerful utterance for the pacification of the warlike elements of his country and the rehabilitation of the waste places of the South by the peaceful arts of agriculture, manufactures and commerce.



Whilst the Southern armies were wreathed in victory, the thunderbolts of war, which made wide gaps through their ranks, inflicted irreparable damage. When the brave soldiers of the South sank to rest upon the bosom of their mother earth, they rose no more; the magnificent hosts which watered the plains, valleys and mountains with the precious blood were the typical and noble representatives of their race.

Whilst the North increased in resources and men, as the war went on, the Southern Confederacy was penetrated and rent along all her borders; her fertile plains were overrun and desolated, her gallant sons fell before the iron tempest of war, and her final overthrow and subjugation followed as the night does the day.

Comrades, survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy, is it not our solemn duty to commemorate the deeds of our comrades who yielded up their lives in the struggle for Southern independence, on the battlefield, in the hospital and in the military prison? Shall we not adopt a simple but imperishable medal which may be handed down to our children?"

Organization of a Medical Relief Corps During the Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, at Chattanooga, July 2, 3 and 4, 1890.

An organization of a "Medical" Relief Corps was proposed by Dr. Jones, as accidents were likely to occur amongst the large army of Confederate Veterans assembled from the surrounding States in Chattanooga, which would require the prompt aid of the medical profession.

The following physicians were appointed and requested to go on duty and act as a Medical Relief Corps, at the places designated, during the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, beginning at 8 A. M. each day. They will be relieved hourly, and take their turns in the order named:

At L. J. Sharp & Co.'s. Drs. E. A. Cobleigh, J. L. Gaston, G. M. Ellis, J. F. Sheppard, W. P. Craig, E. E. Kerr, W. B. Lee, Frederick B. Stapp, I. S. Dunham, D. E. Nelson, C. S. Wright, R. F. Wallace.

Snodgrass Hill; W. T. Hope, J. L. Atlee, Vaulx Gibbs, C. F. McGahan, W. B. Wells, A. M. Boyd, J. J. McConnell, W. C. Townes, Cooper Holtzclaw, A. P. Van Devere, T. O. V. Barkely.
Court House: L. Y. Green, J. E. Reeves, G. A. A. Baxter, H. L. McReynolds, H. B. Wilson, F. M. Leverson, B. S. Wert, W. B. Bogart, E. B. Wise, H. Berlin, Y. J. Abernathy, J. R. Rathwell.

Joseph Jones, Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans.

G. W. Drake, Medical Director.

P. D. Sims, Chief of Staff.

L. H. Wilson, Registrar.

All visiting physicians and surgeons of the C. S. A. and C. S. N. are requested to register at L. H. Wilson's drug store, 829 Market street.

After the Committee was appointed, Dr. Jones read his report to Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander United Confederate Veterans.

Dr. J. E. Reeves delivered a short address, in which he complimented Dr. Jones very highly on the manner and thoroughness of his report, and in conclusion offered a motion to appoint a committee to draft suitable resolutions in regard to Dr. Jones' report. The following gentlemen composed the committee: Drs. Drake, Holtzclaw, Hope, Reeves and Howard.

A recess of a few minutes allowed the Committee time to retire and draft resolutions. The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have been honored by the presence of Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans; and

Whereas, We have heard his able report to the illustrious Gen. John B. Gordon, Commanding General of the United Confederate Veterans, whose presence will also grace this reunion occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That we, surviving members of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy, and the medical profession tender to Dr. Jones our gratitude for his very able presentation of the objects to be gained by the assembling of the survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Resolved, That he has placed the whole medical profession of the United States under obligations for his self-sacrificing labors in raising from oblivion the priceless statistics relating to the medical history of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Resolved, That we bespeak the earnest co-operation of the surviving surgeons of the Confederate Army and Navy in his efforts to procure the imperishable Roster his unselfish labors have so auspiciously begun.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the press for publication.

The following insignia, prepared and presented in silver and gold by Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, well be adopted and worn by the surviving members of the Medical Corps of United Confederate Veterans; Silver disk, one inch in diameter, containing a gold cross, on which are thirteen stars on face inside edge, "Medical Corps C. S. A. and C. S. N., 1861-65." On reverse—"United Confederate Veterans, 1890." Name and rank of officer on both faces.

After a short discussion, the meeting adjourned.

The following chairmen of committees will look after the visiting physicians from the States which they represent:

Alabama—B. S. West, 714 Market street.

Arkansas—G. A. Baxter, 115 East Eighth street.

Florida—F. T. Smith, 10 West Ninth street.

Kentucky—L. Y. Green, Lookout Mountain.

Louisiana—W. L. Gahagan, 10 West Ninth street.

Maryland—E. A. Cobligh, 729 Chestnut street.

Mississippi—N. C. Steele, 722 East Seventh street.

Missouri—H. L. McReynolds, 688 Market street.

North Carolina—T. G. Magee, 518 Georgia avenue.

South Carolina—C. F. McGahan, Richardson block.

Tennessee—P. D. Sims, 713 Georgia avenue.

Texas—E. B. Wise, Georgia avenue.

Virginia—G. W. Drake, 320 Walnut street.

West Virginia—J. E. Reeves, 20 McCallie avenue.

New England States—E. M. Eaton, 20 East Eighth street.

Middle States—F. M. Severson, 826 Market street.

Western States—J. J. Durand, 208 Pine street.

Northwestern States—E. F. Kerr, 709 Market street.

Canada—G. M. Ellis, 826 Market street.

Foreign Countries—H. Berlin, 600 Market street.

W. DRAKE, M. D.,
Medical Director.

The Medical Faculty of Chattanooga, under the able leadership of the Medical Director, Dr. G. W. Drake, were untiring in their kind attentions and general hospitality to the survivors of the Medical Corps of the United Confederate Veterans.

Official Correspondence, 1890-92, of Joseph Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General U. C. V., with references to the forces and losses of the individual Southern States during the War 1861-65: and with reference to the number and condition of the surviving Confederate Soldiers who were disabled by the wounds and diseases received in the defense of the rights and liberties of the Southern States.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
156 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., February, 1892. }

John B. Gordon, General Commanding United Confederate Veterans :

GENERAL—I have the honor herewith to submit the results of an extended correspondence with the Executives of the Southern States which were formerly united under the Confederate Government.

This correspondence presents many facts of interest to the United Confederate Veterans.

Immediately after the acceptance of the honorary position of *Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans*, the author instituted extended inquiries with the design of determining :

1. The number of troops furnished by the Southern States during the civil war 1861-1865.
2. The number of killed and wounded, and the deaths caused by disease.
3. An accurate statement of the moneys appropriated by the individual States for the relief of disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers from the close of the war in 1865 to the time of this correspondence in 1892.
4. The names, rank and services of the medical officers of the Confederate army and navy.

The nature, and, to a certain extent, the results of these labors will be illustrated by the following facts and correspondence:

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Official communications were addressed to the Governor of Alabama in 1890 and 1891 by the Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans, but up to the present date, February, 1892, no reply has been received.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, June 24, 1890.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., New Orleans, La.—DEAR SIR: Yours of some time since received, and answer held with view of securing at least some of the information sought, but my time has been so occupied with official duties that I have been unable to get information. Besides this there are no records, official, in any of the State departments from which such information can be had, hence I can not comply with your request.

We are making an effort to organize the Ex-Confederates in this State, and hope to succeed. We have raised a fund and will soon have a home at our capital, so as to be able to support such as are not able to support themselves. Very truly yours,

JAMES P. EAGLE.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, May 19, 1890.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans :

SIR: Replying to yours of the 9th ultimo to the Governor, I have the honor to report as follows, in reply to your queries :

1. Number of troops furnished to the Confederate States Army from Florida about 15,000.
2. Number of killed? I have no record showing and no means of estimating.
3. Number of wounded? I have no record showing and no means of estimating.
4. Number of deaths from wounds and disease? No record, etc.
5. Number of survivors? No means of estimating.
6. Amount appropriated for survivors to the present time? \$120,334.
7. Name, etc., of hospitals and other institutions for the care of the survivors? None.

8. Detailed statement of moneys expended for the relief of the survivors, maimed and disabled?

During the year 1885 there was expended in pensions, \$1,777.50.

During the year 1886 there was expended in pensions, \$7,653.80.

During the year 1887 there was expended in pensions, \$9,368.83.

During the year 1888 there was expended in pensions, \$32,647.76.

During the year 1889 there was expended in pensions, \$34,486.38.

For the year 1890 there has been appropriated \$35,000.00.

In the year 1885 there were 58 pensioners receiving pensions at the rate of \$5.00 per month.

In the year 1886 there were 100 pensioners at the same rate.

In the year 1887 the rate was increased to \$8.00 per month, and the restriction that the pension must be necessary to support and maintenance was removed. Under this law the number of pensions for the year 1887 increased to 167, and by December, 1888, to 318, which number had increased July 1, 1889, when the law was again changed, to 384. The present law grades the pensions according to the disability and restricts it to those who are in need and unable to earn a livelihood. Under this law the pension roll has been reduced to 218.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LANG, *Adjutant General.*

TALLAHASSEE, August 29, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones Surgn. Gen. United Confed. Vet.:

SIR: Replying to yours of the 17th inst., to the Governor, I can only make a repetition of my former letter of May 19, 1890, to you on the same subject, to-wit:

1. The number of troops furnished the Confederate States, from Florida, was about 15,000 comprising eleven regiments, and several independent corps of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery. There are no records of these organizations extant, except an abstract of the muster rolls of the first eight regiments of infantry, and the two cavalry regiments, with the several independent companies, subsequently forming the other three regiments of infantry.

2. There is absolutely nothing to show the number of killed, wounded, or died of disease.

3. There is no roster of the medical staff, but from personal recollection the writer can give the following names:

Dr. Thomas M. Palmer, surgeon second Florida regiment, from May —, 1861, till August —, 1862, when Florida hospital was organized, and he made chief surgeon at Richmond, Va. Present address, Monticello, Fla.

Dr. Carey Gamble, surgeon of the first regiment, from April 3, 1861, and afterwards, of the Florida brigade, in the Army of Tennessee; now resides in Baltimore.

Dr. J. D. Godfrey, surgeon fifth regiment, April, 1862; now resides at Jasper, Fla.

Dr. Thomas P. Gary, surgeon seventh Florida regiment. Died at Ocala, Fla., 1891.

Dr. Richard P. Daniel, surgeon eighth regiment, May, 1862, till April 9th, 1865; now resides in Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. — Hooper, assistant surgeon eighth regiment; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., in line of duty, December 12, 1863.

Dr. Theophilus West, assistant surgeon eighth regiment, from December 12, 1863, till April 9, 1865; address Marianna, Fla.

Dr. R. W. B. Hargis, surgeon first regiment; address, Pensacola, Fla.

Dr. J. H. Randolph, surgeon Department of Florida; present address, Tallahassee, Fla.

Dr. G. E. Hawes, surgeon second regiment; present address, Palatka, Fla.

4. Acts passed by Florida Legislature, for aid of Confederate Soldiers, see enclosed copies of same.

5. There are no Soldiers' Homes, Hospitals, or other places of refuge for old soldiers in Florida.

6. Have not complete records, and cannot furnish copies of such as there are, not being in print.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LANG, *Adj. Gen. of Florida.*

Chapter 3861, No. 15.

AN ACT to provide an Annuity for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the State of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

SECTION 1. That any person who enlisted in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, or of this State, during the civil war between the States of the United States, who was a citizen of this State, at the time of enlistment, or who was a *bona fide* citizen of this State on January 1, 1875, who lost a limb or limbs while engaged in said military or naval service, occasioned by reason of such military or naval service, or who may thus have received wounds or injuries which afterwards caused the loss of a limb or limbs, or who may have been permanently injured by wounds or disease contracted while in said service, and who may be a *bona fide* citizen of this State at the time of making application for the benefits herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive per annum, in quarterly payments, the following allowance, or pay, to-wit: For total loss of sight, one hundred and fifty dollars; for total loss of one eye, thirty dollars; for total loss of hearing, thirty dollars; for loss of a foot or loss of a leg, one hundred dollars; for loss of all of a hand or loss of [an] arm, one hundred dollars; for loss of both hands or both arms, one hundred and fifty dollars; for loss of both feet or both legs, one hundred and fifty dollars; for loss of one hand or foot and one arm or leg by same person, one hundred and fifty dollars; for permanent injuries from wounds whereby a leg is rendered substantially and essentially useless, ninety dollars; for permanent injuries from wounds

whereby an arm is rendered substantially and essentially useless, ninety dollars; for other permanent injuries from wounds or diseases contracted during the service and while in line of duty as a soldier (or sailor) whereby the person injured or diseased has been rendered practically incompetent to perform ordinary manual avocations of life, ninety-six dollars. The benefits of this section shall inure to the widow of any soldier or sailor who was receiving a pension under the provisions of this act at the time of his death, which pension shall continue during such widowhood.

SEC. 2. That before any person shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this act, he shall make oath before some person authorized to administer oaths, stating in what company, regiment and brigade he was serving when the loss was sustained or injury received, and when it was lost or received, or when and where he contracted the disease which caused the amputation or loss of his limb or limbs, or produced the permanent disability claimed to exist.

SEC. 4. The widow of any soldier or sailor killed, or who shall have since died of wounds received while in the line of duty during the civil war between the States, who has since remained unmarried, shall receive a pension of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum during such widowhood. Proof of such death and continued widowhood shall be made as in other cases herein provided.

SEC. 5. That the benefits of this act shall accrue to the Florida State Troops who may be disabled in line of duty when called into service by the authorities of this State.

SEC. 7. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 8, 1889.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

We extract the following from the "Report of Madison Bell, Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, covering the period from August 11, 1868, to January 1, 1869, submitted to His Excellency, Rufus B. Bullock, the Governor January 12, 1869:"

Maimed Soldiers.

By section 28, appropriation act of March, 1886, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to furnish artificial limbs to indigent maimed soldiers; and by section 27 of the appropriation act of December, 1886, the further sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for the same purpose. By reference to the books kept by my predecessors, I find that the first named sum has been about exhausted, and that something over \$12,000 of the second appropriation has been drawn. By a resolution of the General Assembly, maimed soldiers, under certain circumstances, were allowed to draw from the treasury the value of an artificial limb in cases where the stump was so short that such limb could not be fitted to it, and several applications of this kind have been presented to me since being in charge of the Comptroller's office, and I have been somewhat perplexed in determining what was the proper course to pursue. Although the appropriation has not been exhausted, and this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens has commanded my deepest sympathy, yet I have, from a stern sense of official duty, persistently refused to approve any of these claims.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, May 15, 1890.

MY DEAR BROTHER—I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, and I regret it is not in my power to furnish accurate answers to your leading inquiries. General Marcus J. Wright, of the War Record Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., will, in my judgment be best qualified to impart the desired information. All the captured Confederate records are accessible to him. He is much interested in all matters pertaining to Confederate affairs, having been a brigadier general in Confederate service, and can, without doubt, turn at once to documents on file in the department which will satisfy your inquiries. I believe he will deem it a pleasure to respond, as fully as his leisure will permit, to your inquiries.

I enclose a copy of the act passed by the Legislature of Georgia providing for the relief of disabled Confederate soldiers. The provision is not as ample as it should be, but it is better than nothing, and ministers measurably to the comfort of those who are entitled to every consideration.

By public beneficence Georgia has established no hospital or home for the shelter of her disabled Confederate soldiers, but such an institution is now being builded near Atlanta with funds privately contributed by patriotic citizens of the State. When that institution is fairly under way, it is hoped that the General Assembly may be induced to receive it as a public institution, to recognize it as a necessary charity and to make provision for its proper sustentation.

Your affectionate brother,

CHARLES C. JONES, Jr.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., P. O. Box 1800, New Orleans, La.

Appropriating Allowances for Maimed Confederate Soldiers.

No. 48.

An Act to amend an act, approved October 24, 1887, entitled "An act to carry into effect the last clause of article 7, section 1, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of 1877 and the amendments thereto.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA, That the act approved October 24, 1887, entitled "An act to carry into effect the last clause of article 7, section 1, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of 1877, as amended by vote of the people October, 1886," be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking therefrom the first section of said act, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to-wit: "That any person who enlisted in the military service of the Confederate States, or of this State, during the civil war between the States of the United States, who was a *bona fide*

citizen of this State on the 26th day of October, 1886, who lost a limb or limbs while engaged in said military service, occasioned by reason of such military service, or who may have thus received wounds or injuries which afterward caused the loss of a limb or limbs," or who may have been permanently injured while in said service, and who may be a bona fide citizen of this State at the time of making application for the benefits herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive once a year, the following allowances or pay for the purposes expressed in article 7, section 1, paragraph 1 (and the amendment thereto), of the Constitution of 1877, to-wit:

For total loss of sight, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 For total loss of sight of one eye, thirty dollars.
 For total loss of hearing, thirty dollars.
 For loss of all of a foot or loss of leg, one hundred dollars.
 For loss of all of a hand or loss of arm, one hundred dollars.
 For loss of both hands or both arms, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 For loss of both feet or both legs, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 For the loss of one hand or foot, and one arm or leg by same person, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent injuries from wounds whereby a leg is rendered substantially and essentially useless, fifty dollars.

For permanent injuries from wounds, whereby an arm is rendered substantially and essentially useless, fifty dollars.

For the loss of one finger or one toe, five dollars.

For the loss of two fingers or two toes, ten dollars.

For the loss of three fingers or three toes, fifteen dollars.

For the loss of four fingers or four toes, twenty dollars.

For the loss of four fingers and thumb, or five toes, twenty-five dollars.

For other permanent injury from wounds and disease, contracted during the service, and while in line of duty as a soldier, whereby the person injured or diseased has been rendered practically incompetent to perform the ordinary manual avocations of life, fifty dollars.

The applicant shall also procure the sworn statements of two reputable physicians of his own county, showing precisely how he has been wounded and the extent of this disability resulting from the wound or injury or disease described. All of said affidavits shall be certified to be genuine by the Ordinary of the county where made, and he shall in his certificate state that all the witnesses who testify to applicants' proofs are persons of respectability and good reputation, and that their statements are worthy of belief, and also that the attesting officer or officers are duly authorized to attest said proofs and that their signatures thereto are genuine.

SEC. IV. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That said act be further amended by adding: That the beneficiaries under the Acts of 1879 and the acts amendatory thereof, granting allowances to ex-Confederate soldiers who lost a limb or limbs in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, at the time the next payments are made to other disabled beneficiaries under the Act of 1887. And the sum necessary to make the payments provided by this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. V. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved December 24, 1888.

ATLANTA, GA., April 14, 1890.

Jos. Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General, &c.—DEAR SIR: As early as possible the information you ask for will be obtained and forwarded. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GA., August 27, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, M. D. Surgeon-General Confederate Veterans, 156 Washington Ave., New Orleans, La.—DEAR SIR: Your letter making inquiry about Confederate veterans has been received. It will be referred to the Adjutant General of the State, Captain Kell, with the request that he reply to it as soon as possible. Very truly, etc.,

W. J. NORTEN, Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., August 27, 1891.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, No. 156 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 17th inst., headed official business, addressed to His Excellency, W. J. Northen, Governor of Georgia, has been placed upon my desk. I at once called upon the Governor, and informed him that while much of the information desired in your communication might be obtained by careful research, there was no clerical help in my office, and it was just impossible for me to furnish it. The Governor desires me to communicate to you the above information. Regretting that he can not furnish you with the information requested,

With sincere regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL, Adjutant Inspector General.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, April 14, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La.—DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 9th inst., as to records of Confederate soldiers of Kentucky, allow me to refer you to Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Wash-

ington, D. C. He has in charge the war papers of the Confederacy, and he, if anybody, can give you the desired information.

Respectfully,

ED. PORTER THOMPSON.

Private Secretary to Governor.

P. S.—I can, however, answer as to the 6th, 7th and 8th. No provision whatever is made by the State for her Confederate soldiers.

E. R. T.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 12, 1890.

Dr. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La.—MY DEAR DOCTOR: Being desirous of obtaining the information which you are seeking and which you have requested me to obtain for you, I believe I have obtained the desired information from my last report as Secretary of State, from page 107 to page 133 inclusive. I have, this day, mailed a copy to you.

I have also obtained from the Adjutant General's office his last report which contains the appropriations made by the legislature for wounded and disabled soldiers, as well to soldiers' home. I have also this day mailed a copy to you.

I have also obtained from the Register of the State land office that 103 wounded and disabled soldiers have obtained land warrants under the provisions of Act No. 96, of 1884, and have actually located each 160 acres of land. The widows of Confederate soldiers who are in indigent circumstances are also entitled the benefits of said act.

There are also, up to date, 564 Confederate soldiers who have obtained land warrants under Act No. 116 of 1886, entitling them to 160 acres of land. I would refer you particularly to the provisions of the last act. You can obtain a copy from the State Library.

In relation to the names of surgeons who served in the Confederate army, I have been informed that so far as the Army of Northern Virginia, you can have the names of the officers at New Orleans. There has been no record kept of the Army of Tennessee, unless Col. A. J. Lewis can inform you.

I am, very truly, your ob'd serv't and friend,

OSCAR AROYO.

From the valuable "ROSTER OF THE LOUISIANA TROOPS MUSTERED INTO THE PROVISIONAL ARMY CONFEDERATE STATES," prepared by COL. OSCAR AROYO, Secretary of State.

The total original enlistments were:

LOUISIANA TROOPS MUSTERED INTO THE PROVISIONAL CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

Total original enrolment of infantry	86,248
Total original enrolment of artillery.....	4,024
Total original enrolment of cavalry	10,056
Total original enrolment of sappers and miners.....	276
Total original enrolment of engineers.....	212
Total original enrolment of signal corps.....	76
Total original enrolment of New Orleans State Guard.....	4,933
Grand Total.....	55,820

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

Artificial Limbs.

Act 69, approved April 6, 1880, provides substantial artificial limbs for the citizens of this State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States, and the adjutant general is furnished with an official list of those entitled to the benefits of this act, which list serves them as a guide as to the number and kind of artificial limbs to be supplied by the State.

Section 5 of that Act provides for the payment of the pro rata proportion of the appropriation of \$12,000 for the year 1880, and of \$8000 for the year 1881; in case the beneficiaries take oath before the clerk of the district court of their parish, stating in their affidavits that they do not believe that the style of artificial limb contracted for by the adjutant general would be of any practical use to them; in that case the adjutant general is instructed to approve and indorse on the affidavits the contract price of the artificial limb to which the beneficiaries would be entitled under this act, which affidavits, so indorsed and approved, shall be the voucher of the auditor of public accounts for his warrant on the State treasurer in favor of the beneficiary.

By a later resolution of the House of Representatives, under date of April 15, 1880, the adjutant general is authorized and empowered to supplement the list of disabled soldiers, adopted and forwarded to him by the house, by the addition of the names of those at this time citizens of the State, who may forward or carry to him an affidavit made before the clerk of their parish that they lost a limb or limbs in the service of the Confederate States, approved by either of their Representatives or Senators, or by the addition of names of persons forwarded to him by either the Louisiana Division of Army of Northern Virginia, or Louisiana Division of Army of Tennessee.

Under this act 69, and under the resolution of the house referred to, the following artificial limbs are accounted for:

Appropriation for 1880	\$12,000 00
Appropriation for 1881	8,000 00

Act 72, approved July 1, 1882, directs that the unexpended balances appropriated by Act No. 69 of 1880, be transferred to and appropriated out of the general fund of 1882 and 1883, to be paid out according to provisions and regulations of Act 69 of 1880.

For artificial limbs in 1882	\$1,300 00
For repairs of same in 1882	1,000 00
For artificial limbs in 1883	1,300 00
For repairs of same in 1883	1,071 77

Under Act 72, the following artificial limbs and repairs to same have been furnished upon proper affidavits on file in this office:

Appropriation for 1882	\$2,300 00
Appropriation for 1883	2,371 77

Act 46, approved July 5, 1884, appropriated eight thousand dollars (\$8000) out of the General Fund of 1884, and eight thousand dollars (\$8000) out of the General Fund of 1885, or so much thereof as may be necessary to supply and keep supplied with substantial artificial limbs the citizens of this State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States.

Section 2 of this act provides that the list of those entitled to the benefits of the act now on file in the Adjutant General's office of this State, which may be amended by the Adjutant General by adding the names of other soldiers upon proper proof furnished him, or by striking off the names of those who have died, or who may hereafter die, shall be his guide as to the number and kinds of artificial limbs to be supplied by the State.

Section 3 of the same act authorizes the Adjutant General of the State, with the Governor's approval, to contract for the manufacture of the artificial limbs required.

The remaining sections of Act 46 provides that the affidavits or certificates for relief, under this bill, be countersigned by the proper officer of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia or the Association of the Army of Tennessee. That those who received artificial limbs or the value of the same in warrants from the State in 1880, are entitled to the benefits of this act in 1884, and those who were supplied in 1881 to the benefits of this act in 1885. That all warrants issued under the same act are made receivable for any licenses or taxes due and payable to the General Fund for the year in which they are issued.

Appropriation for 1884	\$8,000 00
Appropriation for 1885	8,000 00

Act 115, approved July 8, 1886, directs that the unexpended balances, amounting to thirty-seven hundred and sixty-three dollars (\$3763), be transferred to and re-appropriated out of the General Fund of 1886, 1887 and 1888, to be paid out according to provisions and regulations of Act 46, as follows:

For artificial limbs and repairs of same in 1886	\$1,500 00
For artificial limbs and repairs of same in 1887	1,500 00
For artificial limbs and repairs of same in 1888	763 00

	\$3,763 00
Appropriation for 1886	\$1,500 00
Appropriation for 1887	1,500 00

Act 32, approved June 29, 1888, directs that the unexpended balances, amounting to eight hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-one cents (\$845.91), appropriated by Act 115, Acts of 1886, be transferred to and appropriated out of the General Fund of 1888, to supply the citizens of this State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States, with substantial artificial limbs, and those whose disabilities are such, through wounds, surgical operations or injuries received in the line of duty as soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, that an artificial limb would be of no practical use, may have the benefit of the *pro rata* share of this appropriation, as herein-after provided.

For the loss of the use of a leg, eighty dollars (\$80); for the loss of the use of an arm, sixty-five dollars (\$65); for the loss of the sight of an eye, sixty-five dollars (\$65); for the loss of hearing in one ear, twenty dollars (\$20); for the loss of the voice, eighty dollars (\$80); for the paralysis of any portion of the body, causing disability, sixty-five dollars (\$65). All such cases of disability to be established by the certificate of two medical practitioners of good standing in the parish or district where the beneficiary resides; all applications for relief to be approved by the proper officer of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, or the Army of Tennessee; that all warrants issued under Act 32 are made receivable for any licenses or taxes due and payable to the General Fund of the year in which they are issued.

Appropriation for 1888	\$845 91
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Act 50, approved July 10, 1888, appropriates six thousand dollars (\$6000) out of the General Fund for the year 1888, and nine thousand dollars (\$9000) out of the General Fund of 1889 to supply and keep supplied with substantial artificial limbs the citizens of this State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States, under provisions similar to those expressed in Act 69 of 1880 and Act 46 of 1884.

Appropriation for 1888	\$6,000 00
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The artificial limbs manufactured and furnished by Mr. A. McDermott, of New Orleans, under Acts 69 and 72, for the years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, also under Acts 36 and 115, for the years 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887 having proved satisfactory in every respect, the contract for artificial limbs required by the State of Louisiana to supply its citizens was, for the fifth time, awarded him, under Act 50, for the years 1888 and 1889.

The prices specified in the contract are as follows:

Artificial legs.....	\$80 00
Repairs to an artificial leg.....	25 00
Artificial arms.....	65 00
Repairs to an artificial arm.....	15 00

All estimated for cash or its equivalent in warrants.

The fluctuations in these warrants for the past nine years have been from 60 to 95 cents.

Soldiers' Home.

The General Assembly has made the following appropriations for founding and maintaining the "Louisiana Soldiers' Home," established in 1883, on Bayou St. John, near the bridge at the end of Esplanade street, New Orleans:

Out of the revenues of 1883.....	\$ 2,500 00
Out of the revenues of 1884.....	2,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1885.....	10 000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1886.....	10,000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1887.....	7,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1888.....	7,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1889.....	7,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1890.....	7,500 00

\$55,000 00

To the above amount in State warrants may be added seven thousand dollars (\$7000) in cash, received from the two divisions of Louisiana Confederate Veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia and Army of Tennessee, being the amount realized from the two days' sham battles and entertainments given at the Fair Grounds, New Orleans, September, 1883.

The Soldiers' Home now affords comfortable quarters, clothing and subsistence to fifty-one Confederate veterans, all disabled from injuries, wounds or loss of limbs in line of duty.

To fully develop and carry out the purposes intended, and to establish on a firm basis the "Louisiana Soldiers' Home," in which all classes are interested, it is hoped that the General Assembly will continue the appropriations on a more liberal scale, for the extension and maintenance of this humane and deserving institution.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Respectfully returned, and attention invited to remarks of General Johnson. No organization of Confederate troops were furnished by the State, which was subjugated by the United States; but many thousands of her citizens went to the aid of the Confederate States, and served in most of them in their commands to the close of the civil war. (?)

Question No. 4. None.

Question No. 5. By act of the Legislature a piece of property known as Pikeville Arsenal has been donated for a Confederate Home, and now shelters some fifty or more veterans.

J. HOWARD, *Adjutant-General*.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Official inquiries were addressed to the Governor of Mississippi in 1890 and 1891.

No replies have been received to the respectful inquiries of the Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, and in the absence of all information from Mississippi, we present with pleasure for the consideration of the United Confederate Veterans, the following valuable communication from General Allen Thomas, who served with distinguished gallantry at the siege of Vicksburg:

BUNNMEDE, October 21, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans:

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Your favor of September, after some delay in finding me, was received. I have been trying to refresh my memory with reference to your inquiries, but it has been so much weakened by time and trouble that I find that I am not able to give you definitely the information you desire.

To your first inquiry: "Names of the medical officers in charge of the Confederate sick and wounded during the siege of Vicksburg, name also of Medical Director?"—

I would say, that Dr. Winn, of Holmesville, Avoyelles Parish was my Regimental Surgeon. Dr. Pierce was his assistant. Dr. Raoul Percy was also on duty, as was Dr. Walker, in charge of the First Louisiana Heavy Artillery (Fuller's command). As well as I recollect, Dr. Balfour was Medical Director, and Dr. Burchel, if I mistake not, was in charge of the hospital for the sick and wounded. Of course there were many other members of the medical profession who participated in the siege, but I do not recollect their names.

2. Number of Confederates killed and wounded during the siege of Vicksburg.

Ans. I do not know the exact number, but I can approximate. I understood at headquarters at the commencement of the siege, that we had 17,000 men of all arms of the service; there were about 11,000 paroled. Some time before the surrender, Gen. Pemberton called his General officers together to ascertain if it were possible to cut our way out. This was found to be utterly impracticable. There were but 11,000 men of all arms of the service fit for duty. And these were not in a condition to sustain continued exertions. We had no horses for either cavalry or artillery. Of course I cannot say positively the number of men paroled, but I heard it frequently stated that it was 11,000, leaving 6000 unaccounted for. In my opinion the great majority of these were killed or wounded.

3. Number of Confederate troops (officers and men sick and wounded) surrendered at Vicksburg?

Ans. About 11,000 (eleven thousand).

4. What was the condition, physical and moral, of the Confederate troops at time of surrender; could the struggle have been protracted much longer?

Ans. The Confederate troops suffered greatly for want of proper provisions, for some time before the end of the siege. A small cup of cornmeal or rice was a day's rations, and the men, from 48 days' service in the open trenches, exposed to torrid sun and all weather, unable to move from their positions, without being exposed to a storm of shot and shell, were necessarily much worn and emaciated; so apparent was this, that when I marched my brigade by a group of Federal officers, one of them exclaimed in my hearing, "Great God, can it be possible that these men held us in check for so long a time." The morale of the men was excellent. They could not have been driven; they might have been overwhelmed, but had no thought, so far as I could observe, of retreat or surrender. It would have been impossible for them to have continued the struggle much longer, as it was beyond the endurance of human nature.

5. Are there any authentic accounts of the siege of Vicksburg extant?

Ans. None that I know of. The late Jefferson Davis once asked me to write a history of the siege. I contemplated doing so, but was told that Col. McCardle, of General Pemberton's staff, was about to publish such a work, which induced me to abandon it. Regretting that I am unable to give you more accurate dates.

I am, with the highest esteem, most truly yours,

ALLEN THOMAS.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, APRIL 14, 1890. }

Joseph Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, 156 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of yours of the 9th instant, requesting me to furnish your association data as to the number of troops furnished the Confederate States army by the State of Missouri, etc., and have to reply that there are no records at the capital from which to furnish the information desired.

There is an ex-Confederate association in this State, Mr. James Bannerman, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, being the president thereof, and it is possible that by communicating with him you may be able to ascertain what you desire to know.

Regretting my inability to comply with your courteous request, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

DAVID R. FRANCIS, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 21, 1891.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Box No. 1600, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of yours of the 17th, asking information concerning the Missouri troops in the Confederate Army, and also requesting detailed statement concerning the relations between Missouri and the Confederacy, which would require weeks of labor to prepare, if they could be furnished at all. I have referred that portion of your letter concerning the number of troops from Missouri in the Confederate service to the Adjutant General's department, of which Gen. Joseph A. Wickham is the head, and have asked the Secretary of State, Capt. A. A. Lesueur, who commanded Lesueur's Battery in the Confederate service to make reply to your request for copies of State papers relating to the civil war.

Respectfully

DAVID R. FRANCIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo, August 22, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—Questions 4, 5 and 6 of your letter to Governor Francis have been referred to me for reply, and in response would say:

1. This State has passed no law to pension or for the relief of disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers.

2. There is a Home for Confederate soldiers at Higginsville, this State, which was established and is being sustained by private contributions, and at which all worthy and needy Missouri ex-Confederates will be received and cared for.

3. In order to comply with your request for "State papers, acts, etc., relating to the civil war," I would be compelled to send you copies of Session Acts, proceedings of constitutional conventions, etc., which would make a package of considerable size, and not knowing whether you would be willing to pay the necessary freight or express charges, I thought best to write you for information on that point. If you wish me to send them, please say whether by freight or express.

A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Aug. 24, 1891.

Governor David R. Francis, City:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to return the enclosed letter, with the information that there is no data on file in this office which will enable me to reply to the questions asked. I would suggest, that perhaps the Southern Historical Society could come nearer furnishing the information asked for than any one, unless it be Gen. Harding.

Very Respectfully.

J. A. WICKHAM, Adj't Gen.

To Gen. Harding: Can you reply?

D. B. F., Gov.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, Aug. 25, 1891.

Joseph Jones, M. D., 156 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—In further answer of yours of 17th, I enclose communications from the department of the Adjutant General and from General James Harding, who was a brigadier in the Confederate service. You will observe therefrom that it is impossible to give you definite information on the points mentioned in your letter. I would suggest that you correspond with the Southern Historical Society in the city of St. Louis. Capt. Lesueur informs me that he has replied to the queries to which he could give satisfactory answers. Respectfully,

DAVID R. FRANCIS.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 25, 1891.

Hon. David R. Francis, Governor of Missouri:

GOVERNOR—Herewith I have the honor to return papers referred to me by you of this date.

I believe it to be impossible to give the information desired by Surgeon-General Jones, with any degree of accuracy. There are no records in this State from which it can be obtained, and it is very doubtful if the records of the Confederate war department will furnish it.

As regards question No. 1, the information must be very inaccurate, as Senator Cockrell, in his address at Kansas City a few days since, stated that Missouri furnished more men to the Confederate service than any State except one. I have given this question some attention, and am confident that 25,000 will include every man and boy in the Confederate service in this State. If the Senator is right, I am out of the way only about 60,000.

Very respectfully,

JAMES HARDING.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 22, 1891.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., P. O. Box 1600, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 17th inst., asking for information in regard to the troops furnished by the State of North Carolina during the Civil War, 1861 to 1865.

The information desired is not in this office, consequently can not be furnished by the Governor. He has referred your letter to the Adjutant General of North Carolina, with the request that he furnish you such information as he has in his Department.

Very truly yours,

S. F. TELFAIR, Private Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following correspondence and documents embrace the sum of our present knowledge with reference to the Confederate veterans and disabled soldiers of 1861-1865 in the State of South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, April 11, 1896.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Box 1600, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR: The Governor has received yours of the 9th inst., and directs me to inform you that he will take immediate steps to procure as much of the information you desire as can possibly be obtained.

Very respectfully,

W. ELLIOTT GONZALES, Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12, 1890.

Surgeon-General Jones, New Orleans, La.

SIR: Herewith I send you some pamphlets relating to late war.

The rolls of companies from this State have never been completed, some 40 not having yet come in, as per report of 1886.

The number estimated to have been furnished by this State is about 60,000, of whom it is believed, from careful estimates, some 12,000 were killed or died. The rolls received have mainly been made from memory, hence are far from being correct, though some are fairly so.

General McCrady has kindly furnished the four pamphlets. I am very sorry I can not give you more reliable data. It is very doubtful if Legislature will ever have the rolls obtained put in book form.

Very respectfully,

M. L. BONHAM, JR., A. and I. General.
JNO. SCOFFIN, Assistant.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

[Dictated.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., April 22, 1890.

Hon. Joseph Jones, Sur. Gen., etc., 156 Wash. Ave., New Orleans.

DEAR SIR: In response to the request of your letter of recent date, I have endeavored to collect the information sought and will communicate it to you as soon as I am able to obtain it.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. TAYLOR.

STATE OF TEXAS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

AUSTIN, May 17, 1890. }

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.

SIR: Your communication of the 9th ult., to His Excellency, Governor Ross, has been referred to this office. In reply, I would state, that no records, rolls, or papers of any kind, relating to the Texas soldiery, in the Confederate Army, can be found here, and, therefore, I have no means of supplying the desired information.

As to indigent or helpless Confederates, private enterprise and humanity have established a "Home" in this city for Confederates, but the State is constitutionally unable to make direct appropriations of money to keep said Home, but has given the rent from a large public building to this purpose, running from \$1500 to \$2000 annually in value.

Respectfully,

W. H. KING, Adj't. Gen.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., August 22, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, 156 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst. to Governor McKinney, requesting information as to the number of troops from Virginia in the Confederate armies; character of their organizations; numbers killed, wounded, died of disease, deserted; roster of medical officers, etc., etc., has been referred to me for reply. I regret extremely to have to say that it is not possible to give this information. In the great fire that attended the evacuation of this city, by the Confederate forces, April 3, 1865, the office of the adjutant-general, with its entire contents was destroyed. Whatever records or files it contained capable of throwing light on the subject of your inquiries, were thus lost forever. Of course, also, all headquarters' records and papers with our armies in the field were turned over to United States officers, to whom they surrendered, and are now in Washington.

There is in this State one Soldiers' Home for disabled Confederates. It is located in the suburbs of Richmond, and affords accommodations to about 130 inmates. The State appropriates \$10,000 a year to their maintenance. Besides some \$70,000 a year are appropriated for the relief of Confederate veterans disabled by wounds received in service. There are a number of Confederate Camps in various parts of the State, the principal one being R. E. Lee Camp, in this city, by which maintenance is given to needy veterans.

Very respectfully, JAS. McDONALD, Adj't. Gen'l.

Whilst the preceding correspondence has yielded far less definite information than was desired, with reference to the forces engaged or the losses incurred by the individual Confederate States during the conflict of 1861-1865, at the same time it is evident that several of the Southern States have acknowledged, in a measure at least, their obligations to assist the disabled and destitute Confederate veterans. Foremost amongst the Southern States stand Florida, Louisiana and Georgia in their devotion to their sons who rallied to their defence in the hour of bloody and desolating war. However insignificant the assistance tendered the disabled Confederate soldiers, in comparison with the great resources of the States formerly composing the *Southern Confederacy*, let us hope for better, nobler and more generous assistance for the disabled and impoverished Confederate soldiers, and the forlorn and struggling widows of those who yielded up their lives to a just and righteous sense of duty to their native States.

With great respect, General,

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

[NOTE.—This list is necessarily very incomplete and unsatisfactory, as many Camps disregarded instructions, some sending list of more and some fewer delegates than they were entitled to, and some failed entirely to furnish these Headquarters with their list of delegates, although repeatedly requested to do so. Publication is made of all lists sent to these Headquarters, or handed in during the Convention, those who were accredited, as well as those admitted to the floor through courtesy.

A great many of the names are so badly written, they are scarcely legible, so that the responsibility of errors and mis-spelling must rest with the officers of Camps sending them in, as all the care possible has been taken to decipher the names of delegates.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

MARYLAND DIVISION.

SOCIETY OF THE A. & N. OF THE C. S. IN MD.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Delegates.

Gen. Geo. H. Stewart,

Jno. C. Henry.

VIRGINIA DIVISION.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT ASS'N OF VA.

Senator Jno. W. Daniel,

Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson,

Gen. Jos. R. Anderson,

Hon. Geo. L. Christian.

JOHN R. COOKE CAMP, C. V., VA. ASS'N.,

WEST POINT, VA.

Delegates.

Hon. J. N. Stubbs, Chairman.

Lt. Col. J. H. Phaup,

Lt. Col. A. W. Eastwood.

Lt. Col. J. D. O'dell,

Surgeon C. T. Whiting,

Asst. Surgeon W. C. Nunn,

Capt. W. W. Green.

EWELL CAMP, C. V., VA. ASS'N.,

BRENTSVILLE, VA.

Delegates.

Capt. J. S. Powell,

Adj. J. P. Manuel,

J. F. Wheat,

L. S. Marstella,

Henry F. Lyon,

W. E. V. Kinchelor.

*List of Delegates***NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.****CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Delegates—at large.

E. D. Hall, Wilmington, N. C.	Gen. R. F. Hoke, Raleigh, N. C.
Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.	A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.
W. L. DeRossett, Wilmington, N. C.	Hon. Matt. W. Ransom, Graysburg,
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C.	H. C. Jones, Charlotte, N. C.
Elias Carr, Old Sparta, N. C.	F. H. Busbee, Raleigh, N. C.

First District.

Dr. C. J. O'Hagan, Greenville, N. C. W. D. Pruden, Edenton, N. C.
W. P. Roberts, Gatesville, N. C.

Second District.

W. W. Carraway, Kinston, N. C. W. R. Bond, Scotland Neck, N. C.
Thos. W. Mason, Garysburg, N. C.

Third District.

W. J. Green, Fayetteville, N. C. Matt. Manly, New Bern, N. C.
Jas. R. Kenan, Kenansville, N. C.

Fourth District.

W. H. S. Burgwyn, Henderson, N. C. W. C. Stronach, Raleigh, N. C.
W. L. London, Pittsboro, N. C.

Fifth District.

J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C. J. Turner Morehead, Leaksville,
J. A. Long, Roxboro, N. C. N. C.

Sixth District.

Jno. L. Cantwell, Wilmington, N. C. R. T. Bennett, Wadesboro,
N. C. N. C.
S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.

Seventh District.

W. M. Robbins, Statesville, N. C. Jno. A. Ramsey, Salisbury, N. C.
M. O. Sherrill, Newton, N. C.

Eighth District.

C. B. Watson, Winston, N. C. J. W. Wilson, Morganton, N. C.
W. H. H. Cowles, Wilkesboro, N. C.

Ninth District.

T. F. Davidson, Asheville, N. C. G. S. Ferguson, Waynesville,
E. Everett, Bryson City, N. C. N. C.

FLORIDA DIVISION.

WARD CONF'D VET. ASS'N, CAMP No. 10, U. C. V.,

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Delegates.

Gen. Geo. Reese, W. D. Chipley, J. A. Wentworth.

W. W. LORING CAMP, No. 13, U. C. V.

BROOKSVILLE, FLA.

Delegates.

Fred. L. Robertson, S. Stringer, J. W. Corman.

INDIAN RIVER CAMP No. 47, U. C. V.,

TITUSVILLE, FLA.

Delegates.

J. Pritchard, A. D. Cohen, W. H. Sharpe.

ORANGE CO. CAMP No. 54, U. C. V.

ORLANDO, FLA.

Delegates.

Robert Howe, Gen. S. G. French.

MARION CO. CONF'D VET. ASS'N, CAMP No. 56, U. C. V.

OCALA, FLA.

Delegates.

Gen. J. J. Dickison, Gen. J. M. Martin, Col. Edwin Badger,
Wm. Fox, Jno. F. Dunn.

Alternate.

T. D. Lancaster.

R. E. LEE CAMP, No. 58, U. C. V.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Delegates.

W. D. Matthews, W. G. Toomer, A. O. McDonell,
W. G. Coleman, K. D. Chandler.

Alternates.

J. A. Enslow, Jr., W. C. Middleton, J. H. Huckabee,
E. T. Paine, W. M. Davidson.

*List of Delegates***NASSAU CAMP No. 104, U. C. V.****FERNANDINA, FLA.****Delegates.****D. E. Maxwell.****Alternate.****W. D. Ballentine.****D. L. KENAN CAMP No. 140, U. C. V.****QUINCY, FLA.****Delegates.****Jas. E. Browne,****W. W. Wilson,****H. F. Sharon.****GEN. JOS. FINNEGAN CAMP, No. 149, U. C. V.****SANFORD, FLA.****Delegates.****Dr. R. W. Rea,****Jno. F. Early,****Dr. J. J. Harris.****Alternates.****Capt. Otis Tarver,****Capt. R. F. Whitner.****LAMAR CAMP, No. 161, U. C. V.****TALLAHASSEE, FLA.****Delegates.****Gov. F. P. Fleming,****D. Lang.****GEORGIA DIVISION.****CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, OF
NEWTON COUNTY,****COVINGTON, GA.****Delegates.****Capt. J. M. Pace,****Col. L. L. Middlebrook,****Dr. E. H. Yancey,****Houston A. Jones,****Col. R. W. Bagley,****L. A. Starr.****FULTON COUNTY, GA. CAMP No. 159, U. C. V.****ATLANTA, GA.****Gen. W. L. Calhoun,****John McIntosh Kell,****J. Wm. Jones,****A. J. West,****Geo. B. Forbes,****Henry R. Powers,****J. H. Morgan,****S. H. Laudrum,****J. J. Barnes,****W. M. Durham,****D. A. Buice,****B. F. McDuffie,****W. B. Burke,****J. N. Smith.**

ALABAMA DIVISION.

W. J. HARDEE CAMP, No. 39, U. C. V.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Delegates.

	M. J. Bulger, Chairman,	
Jos. F. Johnston,	M. T. Porter,	S. L. Robertson,
R. E. Jones,	T. A. Hamilton,	J. B. K. Smith,
W. S. Smith,	W. D. Bulger,	W. H. Reynolds,
D. J. McCord,	J. M. Haron,	R. W. Rntherford,
	Gen. F. S. Ferguson.	

LOMAX CAMP No. 151, U. C. V.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Delegates.

Major Gen. W. W. Allen,	Gen. J. T. Holtzclaw,
Mayor C. J. Campbell,	B. L. Wyman.

Alternates.

Major L. C. Ramsey, Capt. H. T. Walker, Capt. B. H. Screws.

BESSEMER CAMP, No. 157, U. C. V.

BESSEMER, ALA.

Delegates.

A. A. Harris,	N. H. Sewall,	T. P. Waller.
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LOUISIANA DIVISION.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., CAMP No. 1, U. C. V.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

	E. M. Hudson, Chairman,	
J. B. McPeake,	John S. Mioton,	Edwin Marks,
David Zable,	T. J. Dimitry,	John T. Gilmore,
Pat Hayes,	Mat. O'Brien,	Charles Smith,
John H. Murray,	Fred. S. Washington.	

Alternates.

Fred. A. Ober,	J. Moore Wilson,	John Charles,
Peter Blake,	William P. Brewer,	J. J. Cumpsten,
W. H. McChesney,	Thomas Higgins,	George Murphy,
A. Kinsley,	L. L. Lincoln.	

*List of Delegates***ARMY OF TENN. CAMP No. 2, U. C. V.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

Joseph D. Taylor, Chairman,

W. T. Cluverius,	Gen. J. A. Chalaron,	Walter H. Rogers,
Gen. Wright Schaumburg,		Dr. Y. R. Lemonnier,
Benj. F. Jonas,		John B. Vinet,
R. D. Screven,		Alden McLellan,
E. L. Bower,		R. H. Brunet,
William Bullitt,		J. T. Alléyn,
F. O. Trepagnier,		Charles A. Beck,
H. W. W. Reynolds,		Gen. John Glynn, Jr.

Alternates.

W. E. Huger,	A. W. Hyatt,	R. A. DeRussy,
R. W. Gillespie,	Adolphe Schreiber,	Thomas R. Roach,
J. U. Landry,	E. T. Manning,	Benj. F. Wiggins,
Charles Vannoy,	N. T. N. Robinson,	John McCoy,
S. D. Stockman,	Pierre Lanaux,	Arthur Lambert,
Charles Vautier,	Albert Estopinal,	John B. Ballard.

GEN. LE ROY STAFFORD CAMP, No. 3, U. C. V.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Delegates.

P. J. Trezevant,	James F. Utz,	R. T. Vinson.
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JEFF. DAVIS CAMP, No. 6, U.C.V.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Delegates.

Gen. Geo. O. Watts,	Thos. Clements,	W. W. Whittington,
Dr. S. N. Rushing,	Ben. Turner,	A. Jarreau.

RUSTON CAMP, No. 7, U. C. V.

RUSTON, LA.

Delegates.

T. W. Poole,	N. Burgess,	W. A. J. Lewis,
T. B. Finlay,	J. T. Baker,	E. M. Graham,
	W. A. Kirkpatrick,	

Alternates,

J. R. Fuller,	J. W. Heard,	John Hamilton.
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**VETERAN CONFEDERATE STATES CAVALRY,
CAMP No. 9, U. C. V.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

Col. W. G. Vincent,	Hon. J. A. Breauz,	B. R. Forman,
Gen. J. Henry Behan,	J. Pinckney Smith,	Dr. Joseph Jones,
J. C. Denis,		A. W. Crandell.

Alternates.

J. A. Harral,	T. C. Herndon,	G. H. Tichenor,
W. S. Wren,	E. R. Wells,	Columbus H. Allen,
T. W. Castleman,		H. C. Gause.

R. E. LEE CAMP, No. 14, U. C. V.

OPELOUSAS, LA.

Delegates.

L. D. Prescott,	John N. Ogden,	Gen. E. T. Lewis,
Charles W. Du Roy,	Leonce Sandoz,	A. B. Anderson,
	Ben. S. Bloomfield.	

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY CAMP No. 15, U. C. V.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

B. F. Eshleman, Chairman.

John B. Richardson,	Wm. A. Randolph,	Eug. May,
W. B. Redmond,	W. Miller Owen,	Chas. A. Harris,
Chas. G. Johnsen,	W. T. Hardie,	E. I. Kursheedt,
Ed. A. Palfrey,		Louis A. Adam.

Alternates.

C. H. C. Brwn,	Wm. A. Collins,	Wm. Palfrey,
Chas. Palfreo	A. J. Leverich,	Charles E. Apps,
C. L. C. Dupuy,	J. Watts Kearney,	Robt. McMillan,
Hy. C. Florence,	H. L. Zebal,	P. O. Fazende.

HENRY ST. PAUL CAMP, No. 16, U. C. V.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

Paul Conrad,	James A. Pierce,	John E. Nores.
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Alternates.

Valentine S. Goodin,	Leon Coppens,	Jeremiah Lyons.
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*List of Delegates***BATON ROUGE CAMP, No. 17, U. C. V.**

BATON ROUGE, LA.

Delegates.

F. D. Tunnard,	C. C. McGregor,	W. B. Cooper,
G. C. Mills,	C. A. Roberts.	

IBERVILLE CAMP, No. 18, U. V. C.

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Delegates.

Charles A. Bruslé,	Sebastian Heriat.
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R. L. GIBSON CAMP, No. 33, U. V. C.

EVERGREEN, LA.

Delegates.

Col. W. M. Ewell,	T. D. Wier,	G. B. Genin,
	Isaac C. Johnson.	

MAJOR VICTOR MAURIN CAMP, No. 38, U. V. C.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

Delegates.

R. N. Sims,	C. Mollere,	J. T. Nolan.
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Alternates.

A. D. Vega,	O. Landry,	E. Hidalgo.
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NATCHITOCHES CAMP, No. 40, U. V. C.

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

Delegates.

J. C. Trichell,	J. E. Breda,	J. H. Hill,
	J. N. Johnson.	

Alternates.

J. H. Prudhomme,	Gen. J. H. Cosgrove,	G. L. Trichell,
	J. Alphonse Prudhomme.	

CAMP MOORE CAMP, No. 60, U. C. V.

TANGIPAHOA, LA.

Delegates.

Capt. John Frieler,	R. L. Draughon.
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CALCASIEU CONF'D VET. ASS'N CAMP, No. 62, U. C. V.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Delegates.

J. W. Moore,	John McCormick,	C. L. Lichardson,
	W. L. Hutchins.	

Alternates.

G. W. Richardson,	Alcide Landry,	G. W. Ryan,
	W. F. McClanahan,	

AMITE CITY CAMP, No. 78, U. C. V.

AMITE CITY, LA.

Delegates.

E. C. Cooley,	A. P. Richards,	J. M. Craig.
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Alternates.

T. B. Sowell,	Wm. B. Kemp,	S. D. Richardson.
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ISALIAH NORWOOD CAMP, No. 110, U. C. V.

MERRICK, LA.

Delegates.

Capt. J. S. Norwood,	J. F. Collins.
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RICHLAND CAMP, No. 152, U. C. V.

RAYVILLE, LA.

Delegates.

E. McDonald,	E. H. Williams.
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MISSISSIPPI DIVISION.

SYLVESTER GWIN CAMP, GRAND CAMP MISS. No. 18,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

Delegates.

Jas. A. Hoskins,	H. Cassidy,	Chas. Hinck,
E. M. Bee,	J. B. Daughtry,	A. E. Moreton,
F. S. Cotton,		J. F. Sessions,

YAZOO CAMP No. 19, GRAND CAMP MISS.

YAZOO CITY, MISS.

Delegates.

S. D. Robertson,	Robt. Campbell,	Jno. Newbery.
	Pat. Riley.	

*List of Delegates***BEN. HUMPHREY'S CAMP, No. 19, U. C. V.**

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

Delegates.

T. G. Vining,
S. H. Aby,
W. C. Wilkinson,

F. R. J. Terry,
C. Humphries,

L. Palmer,
O. H. Spence,
R. E. Jones.

Alternates.

T. P. Lockwood,
T. F. Tillman,

L. M. Dampeer,
W. J. Rea,

J. W. Hurxthall,
A. A. Boyd.

NATCHEZ CAMP, No. 20, U. C. V.

NATCHEZ, MISS.

Delegates.

Theo. L. Bauer,
Maj. John Rawle,

J. B. O'Brien,
Robt Scudamore,

Jno. Connor,
F. J. V. LeCand.

Alternates.

Jas. Pipes,
M. J. Greeny,

W. B. Irvine,
B. D. Guice,

E. L. Hopkins,
A. D. Carpenter.

HATTIESBURG CAMP No. 21, U. C. V.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

J. J. Bradford,

E. H. Harris.

J. J. WHITNEY CAMP No. 22, U. C. V.

FAYETTE, MISS.

Delegates.

J. J. Whitney,

F. H. Cully,

R. M. J. Arnette.

Alternates.

W. L. Stephen,

Jas. Archer, Jr.

A. J. Melton.

KITT MOTT CAMP, No. 23, U. C. V.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

Delegates.

Jas. B. Matteson,

Sam. H. Pryor,

W. H. Lofton.

ROBERT A. SMITH CAMP, No. 24, U. C. V.

JACKSON, MISS.

Delegates.

R. J. Harding, Chairman.

Geo S Green,
T. D. Pace,

Jno. McDonnell,
Jno. C. Carraway,

B. Lemly,
J. F. Moore.

Jno. Hart,

H. Strauss,

WALTHALL CAMP No. 25, U. C. V.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Delegates.

E. H. Dial,	J. W. Broach,	W. F. Brown,
B. V. White,	T. C. Carter,	R. M. Houston,
T. C. Sinclair,	W. T. Colman,	W. I. Goldsmith,
E. E. Spinks,	J. G. Sandusky,	T. P. Brown,
F. M. Jones,	J. C. Andrews,	M. Winner,
J. S. Comfort,	H. M. Street.	

ISHAM HARRISON CAMP, No. 27, U. C. V.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

Delegates.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Col. E. T. Sykes.

WOODVILLE CAMP, No. 49, U. C. V.

WOODVILLE, MISS.

Delegates.

M. Jacoby, P. M. Stockett, Dr. J. F. Therrell.

Alternates.

G. F. McGehee, H. S. Van Eaton, Frank Stuart.

BEAUVOIR CAMP, No. 120, U. C. V.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISS.

Delegates.

Elliot Henderson, Dr. W. F. Spence, F. S. Hewes.

Alternates.

A. J. Ramsay, B. Dukeworth, Chas. E. Smedes.

JOHN M. STONE CAMP, No. 131, U. C. V.

TUPELO, MISS.

Delegates.

Major Gen. Jno. M. Stone, J. C. Fenley.

TENNESSEE DIVISION.

N. B. FORREST CAMP, No. 4, U. C. V.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Delegates.

J. P. Smart,	W. H. Tibbs,	C. A. Lyerly,
F. M. Gardenhier,	M. V. Reed,	G. G. Lillie,
	Thos. J. Howard.	

*List of Delegates***FRED. AULT CAMP No. 5, U. C. V.**

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

Frank A. Moses,	J. W. S. Frierson,	D. D. Anderson.
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Alternates.

W. A. Henderson,	C. S. Newman,	J. Y. Johnston.
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**CONFEDERATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CAMP No. 28,
U. C. V.**

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Delegates.

C. W. Frazer,	A. J. Vaughan,	Gen. G. W. Gordon,
J. H. Mathes,	T. F. Tobin,	H. C. Myers,

R. P. Snowden.

Alternates.

S. A. Pepper,	C. A. Douglass,	J. H. Martin,
M. L. Selden,	J. L. Goodloe,	H. L. Bedford.

FRANK CHEATHAM CAMP No. 35, U. C. V.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

Jno. P. Hickman,	Jno. B. Talbot,	Ed. Reece,
Frank Anderson,	W. B. Clark,	S. W. Edwards,
H. T. Sinnot,	J. C. Loftin,	W. J. McMurray,
Barney McCabe,	Jno. W. Morton,	Isaac Litton,
P. M. Griffin,	Alex. Bolton.	

JNO. INGRAM CAMP No. 37, U. C. V.

JACKSON, TENN.

Delegates.

R. A. Allison,	J. J. Worrell,	W. F. Henry,
W. F. Blackard,	Wm. Holland,	Jno. W. Gates,
	E. B. McNeil.	

FELIX K. ZOLLIFFER, CAMP No. 46, U. C. V.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

John F. Horne,	Charles Ducloux,	R. A. Armstrong.
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Alternates.

Jno. W. Hope,	Jas. C. Luttrell,	Mike J. Condon.
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DIBRELL CAMP No. 55, U. C. V.

LEWISBURG, TENN.

Delegates.

W. P. Irvine,

W. W. Walker,

Sam. C. Orr.

FORBES CAMP No. 77, U. C. V.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

Clay Stacker,
D. Meriwether,

C. W. Tyler,
C. H. Bailey,

J. J. Garrott,
J. B. L. Lockert.

SHACKLEFORD FULTON CAMP No. 114, U. C. V.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

A. M. Hall,
G. K. Crump,

W. C. Griswell,
J. D. Tillman.

E. N. Crawford,

JNO. L. McEWEN CAMP No. 134, U. C. V.

FRANKLIN, TENN.

Delegates.

T. F. Perkins,
W. J. Petway,

R. N. Richardson,
J. H. Akin,

J. O. Crump,
B. F. Roberts.

RAIN'S BIVOUAC OF TENN. STATE CAMP,

DICKSON, TENN.

Delegates.

S. G. Gleazor,

J. E. Fussell.

HINDMAN BIVOUAC SONS OF SOLDIERS.

Delegates.

Briscoe Hindman,
Paul W. Treanor,

W. D. Gale,
Litton Hickman,

R. P. Webb,
Frank Cheatham,

ROBERT HATTON BIVOUAC TENN. STATE CAMP,

LEBANON, TENN.

Delegates.

Capt. J. R. Lester,

Capt. C. C. H. Burton.

KENTUCKY DIVISION.

PARIS CAMP No. 95, U. C. V.

PARIS, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. A. T. Forsyth,

Jos. M. Jones,

*List of Delegates***HARRODSBURG CAMP No. 96, U. C. V.**

HARRODSBURG, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. Bush W. Allin,

VERSAILES CAMP No. 97, U. C. V.

VERSAILES, KY.

Delegates.Capt. Jos. G. Bailey,
State Senator. Jas. Blackburn,R. B. Suggett,
Henry L. Martin,**GEORGETOWN CAMP No. 98, U. C. V.**

GEORGETOWN, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. A. H. SINCLAIR,

CYNTHIANA CAMP No. 99, U. C. V.

CYNTHIANA, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. A. S. Welch.

LEXINGTON CAMP No. 100, U. C. V.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Delegates.Maj. Gen. Jno. Boyd, A. M. Harrison,
Senator J. C. S. Blackburn,
Gen. Jno. C. Underwood,
Judge J. D. Hunt,S. G. Sharp,
Maj. R. S. Bullock,
Rowley Mann.**LAWRENCEBURG CAMP No. 101, U. C. V.**

LAWRENCEBURG, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. P. H. Thomas.

JNO. W. CALDWELL CAMP No. 139, U. C. V.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

Delegates.

Col. Jno. W. Caldwell,

Maj. J. B. Briggs,

BOWLING GREEN CAMP No. 143, U. C. V.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Delegates.

Judge W. L. Dulaney,

Capt. E. L. Hines,

**CONFEDERATE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISVILLE, KY., STATE
CAMP**

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Delegates

Gen. Jno. B. Castleman,

TEXAS DIVISIONS.

CAMP ECTOR EX-CONF'D VET'S STATE ASSOCIATION,

COOPER DELTA CO., TEXAS.

Delegates.

D. H. Lane,

J. A. Good,

L. T. Robinson,

Alternates.

Geo. W. Jones,

W. T. Curington,

J. F. Lamb.

JEFF. DAVIS CAMP OF TEXAS, STATE ASS'N,

CONCHO CO., TEXAS.

Delegates.

Capt. W. T. Melton,

J. B. Curry.

J. W. Ratchford.

BEN. McCULLOCH CAMP No, 29, U. C. V.

CAMERON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Col. E. J. McIver,

Wm. M. Gill,

J. F. Davis,

Jno. Hopkins,

Piper White,

T. F. Johnson,

Wm. Ditto,

J. L. Stewart,

W. D. Broadnax,

Robt. Culberson,

Park Kerr,

L. P. McCord,

T. A. Robinson,

J. J. Irwin.

STERLING PRICE CAMP No. 31, U. C. V.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Gen. W. H. Gaston,

F. Waltman,

T. B. Trotman,

J. P. Mundy,

Judge R. E. Burk,

Judge D. L. Stewart.

A. T. Watts,

J. C. Story,

H. W. Graber,

E. P. Marshall,

O. P. Bowser,

J. Pink Thomas,

W. H. Taylor,

Gen. W. L. Thompson.

JNO. C. UPTON CAMP No. 43, U. C. V.

HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. M. Smither,

J. T. Jarrard,

G. W. Farris.

*List of Delegates***Alternates.**

J. T. Hunter, J. M. Abernathy, S. P. Montgomery.

J. E. B. STUART CAMP No. 45, U. C. V.

TERRELL, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. T. Walker, H. L. Parsons, W. L. Verner,
B. F. Coyle, J. B. Porter, J. A. Anthony,
Vic Reinhardt.

Alternates.

J. N. DeGuire, P. G. Nebhut, Joe. C. Campbell,
A. J. Beck, Ernberry Cameron, Geo. Russell,
Jno. Hitt, Robt. Michie.

COL. B. TIMMONS CAMP No. 61, U. C. V.

LA GRANGE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

R. H. Phelps, W. H. Thomas.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON CAMP No. 63, U. C. V.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Mark Downey, David M. Murphy, Miles Barber,
H. R. Sutherland.

Alternates.

Geo. French, Jos. Wright, Jr., J. E. Weymouth.

HOWDY MARTIN CAMP No. 65, U. C. V.

ATHENS, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Wm. Davis, C. E. Waldron, Jno. Miles,
W. T. Eustace.

GRANBURY CAMP No. 67, U. C. V.

GRANBURY, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Walter Glenn, S. H. Smith, Geo. W. Jones,
Lee Rhodes.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP No. 71, U. C. V.

KINGSTON, HUNT CO., TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. F. Puckett, T. B. Spaulding, T. J. Foster.

Alternates.

J. A. Maupin,

J. W. Ellis,
D. E. Thomas.

M. L. Peebles,

ABILENE CAMP No. 72, U. C. V.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

H. L. Bentley,
J. H. Pickens,

C. Evans,
C. P. Warren,

J. M. Isbell,
D. W. Wristen.

W. J. HARDEE CAMP No. 73, U. C. V.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Maj. Gen. R. Cobb,
A. J. Fleming,

T. N. Skeen,

W. P. Skeen,
T. H. Wilson.

ROCKWALL CAMP No. 74, U. C. V.

ROCKWALL, TEXAS.

Delegates.

N. C. Edwards,
W. B. Bonsall,

Joseph Cox,

Albert Walker,
H. S. White.

Alternates.

W. L. Brown,
J. S. Hewitt,

M. S. Austin,
R. D. Phillips,

B. G. Coone,
T. M. Wade.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP No. 75, U. C. V.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Jeff Chaisson,

R. R. Ridley.

JOHN PELHAM CAMP No. 76, U. C. V.

COLEMAN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Capt. J. J. Callan,
C. W. Thomas,

T. W. White,

W. A. Humphrey,
A. H. O'Keefe.

ERATH AND COMANCHE CAMP No. 85, U. C. V.

DUBLIN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. B. Turnwell,
Pete Coker,
Jack Bowman,
L. E. Gillett,
W. A. Montgomery,

Jas. Terry,
Wm. Howell,
R. A. Ross,
J. N. Williams,

W. H. Davis,
Isaac Howell,
T. O. Moon,
G. B. Chancellor,
W. M. Clark.

*List of Delegates***BEDFORD FORREST CAMP No. 86, U. C. V.****SEYMOUR, TEXAS.****Delegates.****L. A. Donnell,****R. J. Browning.****WM. L. MOODY CAMP No. 87, U. C. V.****FAIRFIELD, TEXAS.****Delegates.****G. T. Bradley,
Dr. W. N. Sneed,
Ira. G. Cobb,****J. T. Steward,
A. T. Watson,
R. E. Steele,
H. J. Childs.****Dr. Jas. I. Bonner,
R. L. Smith,
R. F. Chandler,****GRAYSON CO. TEXAS CAMP No. 90, U. C. V.****(Now Mildred Lee)****SHERMAN, TEXAS.****Delegates.****G. S. Staples,
E. P. Gregg,
W. B. Chiles,****A. Fulton,
J. T. Wilson,
L. L. Mauchs,****L. F. Ely,
J. C. Edmonds,
Jos. Greer,****R. L. Belsher,****Robt. Walker.****Alternates.****J. L. Randolph,
A. M. Ashcroft,
J. W. Scott,****H. N. Tuck,
J. A. Potts,
I. N. Holder,****M. H. Andrews,
S. J. Melton,
J. M. Kelley,****J. M. Culver,****J. C. Umphress.****BOB STONE CAMP No. 93, U. C. V.****MONTAGUE, TEXAS.****Delegates.****Capt. Bob. Bean,
Jno. W. Bowers,
Levy Perryman,****R. D. Rugeley,
W. W. Dillard,
J. C. Bilbo,****W. A. Williams,
W. L. Gwaltney,
A. Coleman,****J. W. L. Kern,****E. G. Bivens.****JOE. JOHNSTON CAMP, No. 94 U. C. V.****MEXIA, TEXAS.****Delegates.****T. J. Gibson,****J. M. Rambo,****W. P. Brown,****S. B. Love,****B. F. Wallace.****Alternates.****C. L. Watson,
J. M. Suttle,
C. H. F. Wood,****J. P. Cook,
Rado Steele,
C. S. Bates,****R. M. Love,
H. Williams,
J. E. Parker,****H. F. Simmons,****L. J. Farrar.**

PAT. CLEBURNE CAMP, No. 102, U. C. V.

NARASOTA, TEXAS.

Delegates.

O. A. Norwood.

JOHN B. HOOD CAMP, No. 103, U. C. V.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Geo. A. Wheatley.

MAGRUDER CAMP No. 105, U. C. V.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. Z. H. Scott,
Vic. Weeks,

A. H. Wainright, Thos. Keats,
Theo. K. Thompson, C. C. Beavens,
R. G. Jennett.

JEFF. DAVIS CAMP, No. 108, U. C. V.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

W. J. F. Ross,
W. M. McKnight,
A. M. Dechman,

A. E. Dubose,
R. P. Mackey,
A. T. Miller,

J. C. Loggins,
Anson Rainey,
J. B. Wilson,

Jno. Harrison, Buck Syles.

COLLIN CO. TEXAS CAMP, No. 109, U. C. V.

MC KINNEY, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Maj. Gen. W. N. BUSH, J. M. Pearson,

R. D. Allison, Mc. Smith

H. C. Herndon, W. M. BUSH,

W. S. Cummins, J. F. Butler,

H. M. Rollins, M. A. Jackson,

Roland Gooch, H. M. Rollins,

J. B. King, R. Murchison,

Henry Carver, D. S. Stewart,

R. W. Prater, J. J. McDonald,

H. M. Beatty, W. T. Moore.

W. M. Abernathy,

J. B. Watkins,

W. M. Weaver,

R. W. Carpenter,

T. J. Davie,

Jno. Murchison,

M. A. Jackson,

J. H. Smith,

F. H. Welch,

W. P. TOWNSEND CAMP, No. 111, U. C. V.

CALVERT, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. W. White

A. M. Rushin,

P. B. Waters,

A. L. Williams,

J. P. Mercer,

J. Y. Beasley,

C. W. Leopard,

G. A. Gordon,

S. F. Ferguson,

W. R. Riley,

C. W. Higginbotham,

J. W. Weaver.

*List of Delegates***Alternates.**

J. P. Greenlees,	D. B. Boreman,	E. G. Hamilton,
C. W. Gordon,	T. L. Lummines.	

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP No. 116 U. C. V.**HAMILTON, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

O. R. Morrison,	A. H. Watson,	F. C. Miluer,
Battle Fort,	J. G. Barbes,	W. T. Shaffer,
J. N. Selph,	F. M. Carlton,	W. F. Saxon,

JEFF DAVIS CAMP No. 117, U. C. V.**GOLDTHWAITE, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

D. S. Kelly,	D. I. Haralson,	F. M. Taylor,
J. C. Nailor,	I. G. Blackburn,	A. P. Carson,
W. W. Ware,	W. L. Martin,	M. J. Doyle,
J. H. Rutland,	W. Rosamond,	G. H. Fannum,
A. V. Lane,	T. S. Baird,	A. A. Hutchinson.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON CAMP No. 119. U. C. V.**GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

R. D. Gribble,	E. F. Comegys,	J. M. Wright,
O. N. Brisene,	A. Crozier,	J. E. Bridges,
N. B. Pearce,	J. P. Hall,	Dr. C. C. Walker,
J. W. Murphy,	T. D. Conener,	Jack Gillinwaters,
D. J. Kennedy,	P. B. Stover,	E. F. Carter,
W. H. Garmany,	A. Lindenthal,	Wm. Kilgore,
W. F. Miller,	D. J. Wilson,	A. R. Birdwell,
T. J. Roan,	H. L. Boone,	G. P. Foote,
Dr. J. T. Fears,	Jno. T. Walker.	

J. B. ROBERTSON CAMP No. 124, U. C. V.**BRYAN, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

H. B. Stoddard,	J. J. Adams,	J. G. Anderson
M. W. Sims,	J. F. Parks,	J. S. Mooring,
S. B. Buchanan,	Jno. M. Corquodale.	

Alternates.

J. W. McAlexander,	W. G. Mitchell,	W. H. Harman.
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SUL ROSS CAMP No. 129, U. C. V.

DENTON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. R. Burton,
W. B. Brown,
Robert Keith,

J. M. Weeks,
D. A. Fry,
Bob. Hardwick,
M. Willis.

C. C. Sullivan,
Dr. Brock,
L. Willis.

JAMES L. HOGG, CAMP No. 133, U. C. V.

CANTON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

W. F. Bradley.

EX-CONF'D ASS'N CORYELL CO. CAMP No. 135, U. C. V.

GATESVILLE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Jno. Schley,
J. H. Toliver,
W. S. Hill,
J. M. Brown,
C. Brown,

J. R. Brown, Chairman,
R. H. Shoaf,
W. J. Toliver,
J. M. Sarell,
Charles Taylor,
W. W. Cox,

W. L. Card,
Joe Levin,
J. H. Burnham,
W. A. McButs.
J. P. Cox.

CAMP ROGERS CAMP No. 142, U. C. V.

CALDWELL, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Dr. J. P. Oliver,
W. L. Womack,
J. C. Hale,

G. J. Williams,
A. J. Norrill,
J. T. Reeves,
A. J. Porter.

H. H. Gilley,
T. M. Hunt,
A. J. Horten,

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP No. 144, U. C. V.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Delegates.

D. M. Poor,
Gen. W. H. Young,
W. B. Wright,

Hart Mussey,
J. V. Spring,
Archie Chivellier.

W. H. Brooker,
Gen. H. P. Bee,

GEO. D. MANION, CAMP No. 145, U. C. V.

KAUFMAN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Dr. W. A. Mulkey.

*List of Delegates***ALVARADO CAMP No. 160, U. C. V.****ALVARADO, TEXAS.****Delegates.****W. L. Martin.****HORACE RANDALL CAMP No. 163, U. C. V.****CARTHAGE, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

Capt. J. R. Bond,	E. D. Hall,	B. F. Whitfield,
F. M. Daguell,	L. S. Pruitt,	D. M. Varoter,
W. E. Poke,	J. A. Alsup,	Dan. Chadwick,

HILL COUNTY CAMP No. 166, U. C. V.**HILLSBORO, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

W. T. Moore,	P. M. Greenwide,	D. Harris,
E. M. Long,	C. C. Hicks,	Jno. Newsom,
J. P. Connell,	J. S. Robinson,	G. S. Tipps,
R. V. Hicks,	— Sivint,	B. Knox.

JEFF. DAVIS CAMP No. 168, U. C. V.**PAINT ROCK, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

J. W. Ratchford,	W. T. Meltor,	J. B. Currie,
D. W. Hudson,	R. W. Morris,	W. W. Fowler,
	J. A. Pace.	

TOM GREEN CAMP No. 169, U. C. V.**WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

E. P. Nicholson,	Jno. Lynons,	Maj. Kinnison,
Dr. Nier,	B. G. Bidwell,	Capt. Rice.

MATT ASHCROFT CAMP No. 170, U. C. V.**SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS.****Delegates.**

R. M. Henderson,	W. F. Henderson,	W. J. Branen,
H. C. Dial,	Wm. Fear,	W. C. Hargrove,
	G. E. Anderson.	

ARKANSAS DIVISION.

**EX-CONF'D STATE ASSOCIATION, CONFEDERATE CAMP OF
GARLAND COUNTY, ARK.**

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Delegates.

Gen. Jno. M. Harrell,

BEN. T. DUVAL CAMP No. 146, U. C. V.

FORT SMITH, ARK.

Delegates.

Capt. P. T. Duvaney,

Maj. Gen. Ben T. DuVal,

Charles Surgel,

Alternates.

Winder,

C. F. Bocquin.

INDIAN TERRITORY DIVISION.

JFFF. LEE CAMP No. 68, U. C. V.

MCALISTER, INDIAN, TER.

Delegates.

Capt. R. B. Coleman,

JOHN H. MORGAN CAMP No. 107, U. C. V.

ARDMORE, INDIAN, TER.

Delegates.

Geo. H. Bruce,

Jno. L. Galt,

W. Scott Cook,

W. W. Hyden,

D. J. Kendall.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH WEST.

EX-CONF'D ASS'N CHICAGO CAMP No. 8, U. C. V.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Delegates.

Gen. Jno. C. Underwood,

Col. R. H. Stewart,

Col. F. H. Southmayd,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DIVISION.

WASHINGTON CITY, CONF'D CAMP No. 171, U. C. V.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Delegates.

Major Albert Akers.

DAVIS MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 7, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 58.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following members of the United Confederate Veteran Association, in conformity with the unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans on April 8 and 9 "that a committee of one from each State and one from the Indian Territory be appointed, to be known as the "Davis Monument Committee." Members from the other States will be appointed as soon as their camps are enrolled in the organization:

Lieutenant General W. L. Cabell, chairman, Dallas, Texas.

Capt. John L. Galt, Ardmore, I. T.

General John M. Harrell, Hot Springs, Ark.

Major General J. O. Shelby, Adrian, Mo.

Colonel Charles G. Johnsen, New Orleans, La.

Colonel J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Major General W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

Major General John Boyd, Lexington, Ky.

Major General John C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.

General Joseph Hodgson, Mobile, Ala.

General W. L. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.

Major General J. J. Dickison, Ocala, Fla.

Dr. R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C.

Capt. B. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.

Maj Albert Akers, Washington, D. C.

The committee will meet subject to the call of the chairman.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 23, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 71.

The general commanding hereby makes the following appointment of a member of the Virginia division, in addition to those already appointed in General Orders No. 58, current series, from these headquarters, to serve upon the "Davis Monument Committee," to-wit:

J. Taylor Ellyson, Richmond, Va.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

COMMITTEE ON PENSION FOR MRS. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS. }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 14, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 59.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following members of the United Confederate Veteran Association, as directed by a unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans, La., on April 8 and 9, 1892, as a committee "whose duty it shall be to memorialize the governors and legislatures of the States and Territories which comprised the late Confederate States, to grant to Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis a pension during her lifetime." Members from the other States will be appointed as soon as their camps are enrolled in the organization:

General Geo. W. Gordon, chairman, Memphis, Tenn.
Hon. G. W. Bolton, Pineville, La.
Major General N. B. Guy, McAlester, Indian Territory.
Jos. W. Mercer, Kansas City, Mo.
General A. T. Watts, Dallas, Texas.
Major General Ben. T. Duval, Fort Smith, Ark.
Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky.
Jos. F. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.
Colonel Hugh H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga.
Gov. F. P. Fleming, Jacksonville, Fla.
Colonel J. B. Davis, Aiken, S. C.
Hon. Matt. W. Ranson, Garysburg, N. C.
Major General J. M. Stone, Jackson, Miss.

The committee will meet subject to the call of the chairman.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 14, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 60.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following members of the United Confederate Veteran Association, in conformity with the unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans, on April 8 and 9; "that a committee of one from each of the thirteen Confederate States, and one each from the Indian Terri-

tory, District of Columbia, and the Division of the Northwest, be appointed "as a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws." Members from the other States will be appointed as soon as their camps are enrolled in the organization:

General J. A. Chalarou, chairman, New Orleans, La.

Major General John C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.

General Wm. L. Thompson, Dallas, Texas.

Colonel R. B. Coleman, McAlester, Indian Territory.

Geo. B. Spratt, Kansas City, Mo.

Colonel Wm. P. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark.

Colonel Jno. P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.

Thos. S. Logwood, Lexington, Ky.

W. E. Mickle, Mobile, Ala.

Major R. E. Wilson, Spring Place, Ga.

Colonel Fred. L. Robertson, Brooksville, Fla.

F. B. Henderson, Aiken, S. C.

Colonel E. D. Hall, Wilmington, N. C.

Colonel E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.

Maj Albert Akers, Washington, D. C.

The committee will meet subject to the call of the chairman.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

Geo. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

COMMITTEE ON PENSION FOR MRS. DAVIS AND ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 13, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 74.

The general commanding hereby makes the following appointment of members of the Virginia Division, in addition to those already appointed in General Orders Nos. 59 and 60, current series, from these headquarters, to wit:

To serve on the committee to memorialize the Governors and Legislatures of the States and Territories which Comprised the late Confederate States, to pension Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis:

Gen. Alex. W. Archer, Richmond, Va.

To serve on Committee on Constitution and By-Laws:
Gen. E. M. Henry, Norfolk, Va.
By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE AND ON SOUTHERN SCHOOL HISTORY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 13 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 75.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following committee; as directed by a unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans, La., on April 8 and 9, 1892, as a "Historical Committee, and on Southern School History" to formulate a plan to secure a true and reliable history of the late civil war, and to select a proper and truthful history of the United States to recommend for use in the public and private schools of the South:

Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, chairman; Sewanee, Tenn.
Prof. J. N. Stubbs, Woods' Crossroads, Gloucester Co., Va.
Prof. Alonzo Hill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, Starkville, Miss.
Major Gen. Ellison Capers, Columbia, S. C.
Col. H. L. Bentley, Abilene, Texas.
Prof. J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

COMMITTEE TO AID MAIMED AND HELPLESS CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 20, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 76.

The general commanding hereby makes the following appointments in conformity with a resolution unanimously passed by the late convention of United Confederate Veterans held at New Orleans,

La., April 8 and 9, 1892, as a committee whose duty it shall be to memorialize the governors and legislatures of the several States and Territories which Comprised the late Confederate States, (which have not already done so) requesting that adequate provision be made for maimed and helpless Confederate Veterans and their widows, to-wit:

Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, chairman; Columbia, S. C.

Hon. Jno. W. Daniel, Richmond, Va.

Ex-Gov. Rob'tt Lowry, Jackson, Miss.

Ex-Gov. L. S. Ross, College Station Texas.

Ex-Gov. Jas. B. Eagle, Little Rock, Ark.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

DATE NEXT REUNION.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 11, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 62.

The general commanding announces that under the resolution passed at the late reunion in New Orleans, leaving the date of the next annual meeting and reunion, which is to be held in the city of Birmingham, Ala., to the general commanding and the two department commanders; they have unanimously agreed upon Wednesday and Thursday, July 19 and 20, 1893, which date has been submitted to our host at Birmingham and acquiesced in.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



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